Weather
Possible rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 50.7 and the minimum 33.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.7 and 32.9.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. China, March 23.
FOR Europe via s.s. Paul Lecat, Apr. 1.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Nanking, Mar. 15.
FROM Europe and way ports, s.s. Khiva, Mar. 19.

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BOLSHEVIKI ARE READY TO ACKNOWLEDGE ZEMSTVO RULE

Favorably Disposed To Provisional Government Of Siberia

WIRE DECISION

Ataman Semenoff And His Officers Leave Chita For Harbin

(*Reuter's Service*)

Tokio, March 12.—According to a Vladivostok telegram of yesterday's date the diplomatic representative of the Soviet Government in Siberia has announced that the Soviet is favorably disposed towards all the local provisional governments established in Siberia.

The same telegram states that Ataman Semenoff left Chita for Harbin with his officers on Thursday.

Tsuruga, March 12.—The Russian warships Oriel and Yakut are sailing tomorrow (Saturday) for an unknown destination. It is reported that they are making for the South Seas.

London, March 11.—General Denikin has driven back the Bolsheviks who had made an attempt to break his center but has been compelled to withdraw his left wing eighty miles south of Rostoff, while on the right wing the Bolsheviks have advanced to within twenty miles of the all-important Rostoff-Petroff railway.

REVOLUTIONISTS ROUT FORCES OF SEMENOFF

London, March 11.—In connection with the third meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which is to be held in Paris tomorrow to appoint a commission of inquiry which will proceed to Russia early in April, it is noteworthy that 12 out of 13 nations who did not sign the Treaty of Versailles but who were invited to join the League of Nations, have definitely accepted.

Tokio, March 10.—The latest information received in Tokio from Silberia states that the Social Revolutionaries captured Nicolaevsk-on-the-Amur on March 1.

With regard to the capture of Verkhne-Udinsk, it is stated that the revolutionary forces that routed Semenoff's army and captured the town numbered 1,000 men, with 34 guns, under the command of Krasnikov. One of the first acts of the revolutionaries on entering the city was to confiscate all firearms and ammunition, after which a military government was set up. It is said that the attitude of the revolutionaries towards the Japanese is hostile. The Japanese troops are converging near the railway station.

ALL WAR PRISONERS ORDERED RELEASED

On March 4 another trainload of troops, commanded by Muisoways, arrived at Verkhne-Udinsk, and the troops carried out a big demonstration in the city. The military administration is paralysing business and the people are said to be very dissatisfied.

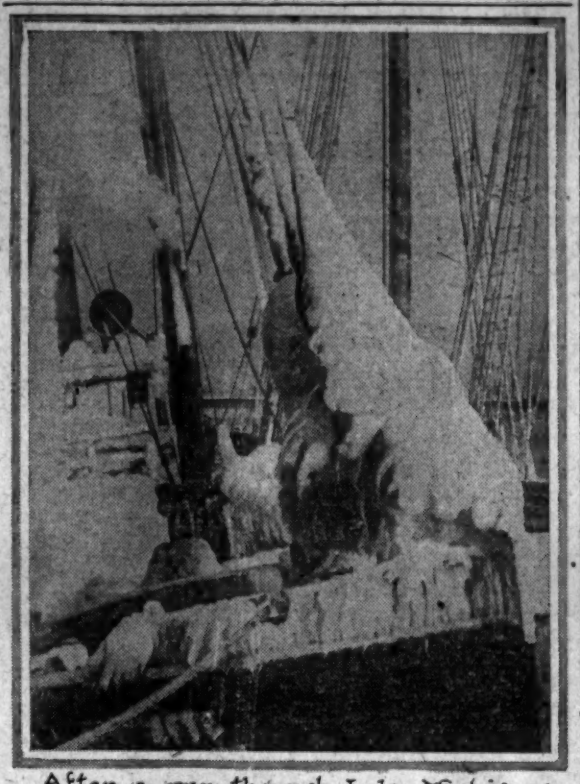
General Krakovetsky has issued an order releasing all war prisoners of whatever nationality. The order says that this applied to enemy prisoners in the Japanese and American camps also. Those who desire to do so are free to remain in the Pri-Amur province and become naturalised citizens.

The Bolsheviks have informed the chief of the American railway corps that all Americans falling into their hands will be well treated.

PROFITEERING SEEN IN IRKUTSK PRICES

Dissatisfaction among the people is said to be daily becoming more acute in Irkutsk due primarily to the action of the Social Revolutionaries in requisitioning goods compulsorily and then distributing them to Soviet members according to the ticket system. Prices are rising by leaps and bounds, although the revolutionaries have adopted means to check high prices. The peasants do not bring their produce to the city for fear of it being confiscated and as a result there is a scarcity of food. The dissatisfaction is spreading to the troops and it is reported that the 24th regiment revolted on February 24.

Great Lake Steamers Ice Bound



After a run through Lake Michigan.
INTERNATIONAL

Ice-covered bows of the steamship Wave, after it runs through Lake Michigan. Lake skippers of many years' experience are unanimous in the declaration that the severe weather on the lakes has been worse this year than any in their experience. All vessels coming into Chicago are coated in the same fashion.

STRIKE WEAPON IS REJECTED BY BRITISH LABOR

Trades Union Men Decide To Pursue Peaceful Means To Attain Objects

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 11.—The Special Trade Union Congress, called to decide the question whether or how the Government shall be compelled to adopt the nationalisation of mines, the agenda offering as alternative means (1) a general strike and (2) intensive political propaganda, voted overwhelmingly against the strike policy and favored the continuation of constitutional methods to effect nationalisation.

This action precludes the possibility of a general strike which has been threatening since last September.

London, March 11.—In the event of today's special Trade Union Congress deciding in favor of political action as opposed to a general strike, it is generally anticipated that the miners alone will not call a nationalisation strike, but will inaugurate a campaign for higher wages, probably a pound a week.

SERIOUS U.S. QUESTION

Chicago, March 11.—Senator Cummings in the course of a speech here today, said that the domestic relations between the Government and Labor and industry were "the most serious question and overshadowed the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty."

Osaka, March 12.—Thanks to the mediation of the District Inspector of Police, the dyers' strike which began on March 8, has been brought to an end. All the men are resuming work today. They are to receive a partial increase of wages and are apparently satisfied.

Paris, March 10.—The Governments Labor Disputes Bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Jourdain the Minister of Labor, today. The bill proposes that all labor disputes should be referred to conciliation boards or to arbitration.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE

It does not oppose the right to strike so far as private industries are concerned, but would prohibit the right in the case of services the cessation of which might endanger the economic life of the country.

Paris, March 9.—Coal miners in the Department of Pas-de-Calais have begun a strike for increased wages.

COOLIES SHOWN GENEROSITY SAYS BANK MANAGER

Official Of Institution Gives Description Of Service To Chinese Laborers

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: In today's issue of your paper you publish an article about the miserable condition of the coolies who have returned from France. The statements contained in that article, as far as they concern us, have very much surprised us.

Mr. Hsia Shi-fung, on whose authority you write, is without doubt a good advocate of the clients of his association. But he should not make statements and cause you to publish these, unless they are in harmony with truth.

In order to correct the insinuations of Mr. Hsia we must tell you that the 1,600 coolies who come into consideration, or even half of this number, are not Shanghai men. The workmen originally recruited in our port are mechanics and specialists in their trade. These have returned to Shanghai after the expiration of their contracts, the majority of them with considerable savings. They have found no difficulty in obtaining suitable positions and are positively not among those who have excited the pity of Mr. Hsia.

FROM THE INTERIOR

The unfortunate ones in question are coolies hailing from various provinces in the interior. With regard to the headlines of your article under discussion we should like to lay emphasis on the fact that none of these Chinese is returning from the war. They have been working in French factories and generally for the Allies, but certainly not well, because it is just by reason of indiscipline or breach of contract that nearly all of them have been repatriated. The good workmen are still in France.

If some of these men are without food or funds or shelter this is certainly regrettable, but it is entirely unjustified to try to shift the responsibility on either the French Government or the bank.

In accordance with the stipulations of their contracts the coolies have been landed at the port of their embarkation, Pukow, Tsingtau or Tientsin. We know that the Chinese Government has offered to bring them from there free of charge to their homes. Why have they not made use of that offer?

HUNTING FORTUNES

They have preferred to come to Shanghai and hunt here for fortunes. There is enough work to be had here. Beyond doubt they could easily have found work

(Continued on Page 6)

BIG AID TO TRADE SEEN IN PEKING'S LIKIN OFFER

Remove Inland Tax Is Proposal Of Government

CUSTOMS BOOM

Greater Income For Nation Is Promised By Advocates

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, March 10.—The Chinese Government has made a formal proposal to the Diplomatic Corps which enables the Western Powers to do more for foreign trade in China in a few months than a dozen years of frenzied competition for concessions. China propose the abolition of likin on condition that the foreign Powers permit a compensating increase in the customs tariff.

For nearly seventy years likin, the inland tax on the transit of merchandise, has been an obstacle to foreign trade in the interior of China. Efforts have been made, in treaty negotiations and otherwise, for the last twenty years to secure its abolition and at least one treaty, the Mackay Treaty of 1902 contracted between Great Britain and China, definitely specified its abolition. But for fiscal reasons this has been impossible. The Chinese government has always pleaded that it could not abandon one source of revenue without its replacement and that as likin is a tax on commerce it should be replaced by a similar tax differently levied. And, as is generally known, China cannot change its tariff schedule without the consent of all the Powers. The justice of China's plea has been indirectly recognised by the Powers in their acquiescence to likin, which is really contrary to the Treaty of 1842 which opened up China to foreign trade.

SERIOUS HINDRANCE TO CHINA AND THE POWERS

Both for China and the foreign Powers likin is a serious hindrance. The argument from the point of view of foreigners is obvious. Trade cannot be efficiently maintained in goods which have to pay a duty at several successive stations from one part of the country to another. This is particularly true when in the nature of Chinese things the tax is so inefficiently and dishonestly levied. There is uniformity neither in rate nor in method of collection. Internal trade is the sport of the will of individual officials, all ignorant and nearly all dishonest. It is this fact that has led to the constant pressure for the opening to trade of new ports where duties can be paid to the Maritime Customs, with its advantages of efficiency and honesty.

For China the advantages of doing away with likin would be equally great. Likin is now primarily a provincial tax. It is administered by the provinces and a large part of its yield goes to support the provincial administrations. But it is so inefficiently organised, and by the indirectness of the control over it necessarily so, that its yield to the government is irregular and uncertain and furthermore small. There are no exact figures on the annual likin collection. It is generally estimated at about Tls. 30,000,000, though some estimates are higher. But of this the government does not get much more than $15,000,000. The very nature of likin is such that it can never be efficiently and honestly administered in China. And in the higher interests of the Chinese people any tax that impedes the free movement of trade within the nation's borders, whether that trade be foreign or domestic, is indefensible.

SEES NEED IN CHINA OF FISCAL AUTONOMY

Now, even if you allow for the maximum return on likin to the Central Government, it may be said that this is not so large as to justify China's insistence on an increase in its tariff duties as a condition of its abolition. But if you consider also that China has not been given fair treatment by the Powers in the matter of its tariff, then it must be conceded that China would be foolish to give up even that little. Eventually fiscal autonomy must be restored to China. At least for the

(Continued on Page 4)

THE OLD ACTOR

Partridge in London Punch

"I'm afraid I'm past playing the hero, but it's something to know that I will have a star part as the villain."

TWO FOREIGNERS HELP CHINESE IN FAKE OPIUM RAID

Impersonate Police And Steal Drug Worth $14,400 In Tientsin Road Shop

ONE MAN IS ARMED

At Point Of Gun Prevents Accountant On Duty From Following Robbers

After telling the lone accountant who was on duty at a shop at 86 Tientsin Road early yesterday morning that they had a police warrant to search the place, two foreigners and three Chinese stole 36 balls of opium valued at $14,400. One of the foreigners was armed.

Good descriptions were obtained but no arrests had been made in the case up to an early hour this morning although detectives had been at work all day and night.

The Chinese entered the place, a goldsmith's shop, at about 8:30 o'clock in the morning and told the accountant that they were police and searching for opium. Without hesitating they went to the accountant's room on the ground floor, pulled out two skin boxes and a leather bag from the bed, took the opium from the boxes and beg and threw the drug into sacks which they slung over their shoulders.

As they started out the accountant attempted to follow and one of the two foreigners pulled out a revolver, levelled it at the accountant's head and ordered him to return to the shop and make no outcry. The foreigners, following the Chinese, then made their getaway.

Although numbered 86 Tientsin Road, the shop is situated in an alleyway running from Tientsin Road to Ningpo Road and is between Shansse and Honan Roads.

The familiarity evinced by the Chinese concerned with the location of the opium and good descriptions of the foreigners will probably mean that the case will be cleared up within a few days.

General Pershing Leaves For Panama On Inspection Trip

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, March 11.—General Pershing is leaving for Panama on a tour of inspection on March 25.

Broke All Records For Altitude But Froze His Eyeballs

Dayton, Ohio, March 1.—Major Rudolph Schreder, the American Army aviator who broke the world's altitude record, is recovering from partial blindness here. His eyeballs were frozen by the intense cold.

Major Schreder's official altitude was 36,020 feet and the lowest temperature was 67 degrees Fahrenheit, below zero.

"I was thinking only of my desire to reach 40,000 feet," said Major Schreder today, "when suddenly the flow of oxygen from my tank stopped. Then followed what seemed to be an explosion in my head. My eyes hurt and I couldn't open them. I realised that I I was falling and I pulled the stick hard, for I knew that I must straighten out into a glide. Finally I felt the machine ride easy. I opened my eyes but all I could see was the ground. Later I made out the aviation field and landed."

As he fell through nearly six miles, Major Schreder's exhaust formed a trail that the people of Dayton and persons out on the lake thought was the tail of a comet.

YUNNAN CAPTIVES ALL FREED; ARE ON WAY TO YUNNANFU

Metcalf, Last To Be Rescued, Is In Party With Gowman And Doctor Shelton

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Yannanfu, Yunnan, March 13.—Mr. G. E. Metcalf, the British missionary, who remained a captive in the hands of Yunnan bandits after his co-worker, Mr. C. G. Gowman, who had been captured with him, effected his escape, has been rescued.

Dr. A. L. Shelton, the American missionary of the Foreign Christian Mission, who was held for weeks by the same bandits who just recently seized Mr. Gowman and Mr. Metcalf, is safe and is returning to Yunnanfu with Mr. Gowman and Mr. J. P. Thornton, Standard Oil man who joined the expedition that was formed to rescue Doctor Shelton by Dr. Elliott I. Osgood, medical missionary and Mr. Frederick A. Smith of the Chicago Tribune.

(Continued on Page 4)

MORE ATTACKS ON ALLIES MADE BY GERMAN PEOPLE

Village Inhabitants Surround French Hunters And Kill One Of Them

OFFICIALS ARE INSULTED

Prenzlau Police Called Upon To Disperse Crowd Hostile To Entente Soldiers

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 11.—Another outrage on Allied soldiers is reported from Wernitz in Mark-Brandenburg, where a French soldier has been shot. In this district there are broad open heaths where rough shooting may be had. A party of Frenchmen had been out shooting on several Sundays without any objection being raised but last Sunday they were surrounded by almost all the inhabitants of the village, armed with rifles. A shot was fired and one of the French soldiers fell dead.

From Prenzlau, too, there comes the report of a violent and apparently premeditated attack on three officers, one British, one French and one Belgian, who were visiting the barracks in connection with demobilisation.

Paris, March 10.—Following on the Adlon Hotel incident, the occurrence of similar outrages is reported from Bremen, where two French officers are said to have been attacked by a hostile crowd, which had to be dispersed by the police.

A little later four members of the Inter-allied Naval Commission, namely two French, one Italian and one Japanese officers were surrounded by a menacing crowd on the Bremen quays and had to be protected by the police.

It is further stated that a British officer was insulted in the center of the city.

Advanced Education Offered Chinese By University Of Paris

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, March 8.—In view of the large numbers of Chinese students who are coming to Paris a Chinese Institute for higher education has been established in connection with the University of Paris. The aim of the Institute, which is under the patronage of M. Painleve and other distinguished Frenchmen, is to provide advanced instruction in all branches of modern education.

REBELS WOULD MAKE FEISUL NEW MONARCH IN DAMASCUS

Excitement So Great He May Be Forced To Accept Offer

TURK WAR BREWS

Viscount Bryce Urges Drastic Steps For Protection

NEW PROVISION

American Senate Votes To Guard Trade With Germany

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 11.—It is semi-officially stated that the political situation in Damascus is serious. The Emir Feisul has been summoned to a Syrian Congress which intends to declare the complete independence of the country and to proclaim him King. The excitement is so great that he will probably be compelled to yield to their demands.

The situation in Silicia is becoming more serious. A state of war exists between the French and the Turkish Nationlists in the province of Alexandretta where the French garrison is small and the insurgents strong but the French garrison at Mersina and Adana is strong enough to maintain order.

EARLY MOVES NEEDED TO PROTECT CHRISTIANS

London, March 11.—In the House of Lords today Viscount Bryce, dealing with the massacres in Silicia, urged that the frontiers of New Turkey should not approach the frontiers of Persia and Mesopotamia. He moved that immediate steps were needed to secure the safety of Christians in Silicia and Armenia and to end the Turkish rule there. Viscount Bryce declared that it was very unfortunate that the Government's intentions with regard to Constantinople had been communicated to the Viceroy of India before Parliament had been informed and that the concession to Turkey had been made in such a way that it could be represented as a surrender to agitation in India. This, he said, greatly harmed British prestige in India and the effect on Turkey would be disastrous, as the Turks would attribute the concession to timidity. Viscount Bryce urged the despatch of troops and warships to Asia Minor.

Washington, March 7 (delayed).—The Senate today re-adopted by 41 votes to 22 the reservation to the Peace Treaty, declaring that the Reparations Commission must not interfere in trade between the United States and Germany without the consent of the former.

ASK GERMAN PENALTY FOR TEUTON OUTRAGES

Paris, March 11.—The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to send to the German Government a firm note demanding the immediate application of the penalties provided for the outrages committed against officers of the Inter-Allied Commission in the Baltic States during the German occupation.

The Allied Charges d'Affairs in Berlin have held a meeting to discuss what compensation they should demand.

The German Charge d'Affairs in Paris yesterday called on M. Millerand and expressed the regret of his Government at these incidents. M. Millerand acknowledged the apology but added that the incidents complained of would perhaps not have happened if the German authorities had shown more energy in keeping order.

Paris, March 9.—A special meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held next Friday at the French Foreign Office to consider the proposal of the Allied Supreme Council to send an Allied Commission to Russia to study internal conditions under the Soviet regime. M. Leon Bourgeois will preside at the meeting.

TURKEY WILL LOSE EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS

Paris, March 9.—The sittings of the inter-Allied Reparations Commission which are being held this week in Paris under the presidency of M. Poincare, are being devoted to the question of obtaining the delivery to France of the greatest possible quantity of coal from Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)

REBELS WOULD MAKE FEISUL NEW MONARCH IN DAMASCUS

Excitement So Great He May Be Forced To Accept Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

many without seriously crippling Germany's economic position.

(United Press Service)

London, March 4.—The council of the Allied Premiers have decided to virtually strip Turkey of all her European possessions, it was learned by the United Press today.

(Asahi Service)

London, March 3.—The aide de camp of Enver Pasha and an officer of the staff of Mutsapha Kemal have been arrested at Sebastopol and handed over to the British military authorities. These men had been ordered to get in touch with the Bolsheviks by the Pan-Islamic Committee.

When the French troops evacuated Marash, leaving the town in the hands of the Turkish Nationalists, they suffered hundreds of casualties from the cold. Many of them dropped dead in the snow.

London, March 11.—It is announced that General Franchet d'Esperey is due to arrive in Constantinople today to reassume command of the Allied armies.

BRITISH DECLINE TO RE-BORROW MONEY TO REPAY AMERICA

Government To Use Resources In United States And Will Ship Gold

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 8.—In the House of Commons today replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the Government did not intend to re-borrow outside the United Kingdom any part of the $250,000,000 required to repay the British half of the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000 from the United States, so that when the loan was repaid the British external debt would be reduced by over £50,000,000.

The Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, would employ for the repayment of the loan their available resources in the United States supplemented by the shipment of gold. They had already begun to buy Anglo-French bonds at considerably below par.

Note. The loan referred to above was floated in the United States in 1915 as the result of the visit to America of the Anglo-French Mission, following on the heavy fall in American exchange.

Wireless News For Porto Rico Planned By Navy Department

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 11.—Admiral Bullard announces that the Navy Department is contemplating a wireless news service to Porto Rico if the approval of Congress can be obtained to legislation authorising the Naval Wireless to transmit commercial and press messages.

MASONIC LODGE OF IRELAND IS ORGANISED HERE

Ten Bodies Of Society Now Holding Their Sessions In Settlement

Lodge Erin, 463 I.C., was inaugurated in Shanghai Friday evening marking the first time there has been a lodge of Freemasons here working under the Grand Lodge of Ireland. A banquet was served at the Masonic Club following the ceremony.

The ceremony of consecration, by desire of the Irish Grand Lodge, was performed by the the District Grand Lodge of Northern China, E.C., one of the largest gatherings of Freemasons of all constitutions ever seen in the Masonic Hall being present. In the absence of Rt. Wor. Bro. R. S. Ivy, D.G.M., owing to a rather serious illness, the Consecration was performed by Wor. Bro. W. J. N. Dyer, with the assistance of Wor. Bro. H. Phillips, D.G.S.W., Wor. Bro. A. M. A. Evans, D.G.J.W., Wor. Bro. Rev. A. J. Walker, D.G. Chaplain, and Wor. Bro. C. P. Dawson, D. G. Dir. Cer. The Wor. Master Designate of the New Lodge, Wor. Bro. S. C. Young, P.M., 936 S.C., was afterwards installed in full form by Wor. Bro. King, D. G. Secretary, the officers designate of the Lodge being invested by the newly installed Master. The office-bearers, installed and invested, all founders, are:

Wor. Bro. S. C. Young, W. M.
" " J. A. Gunn, I. P. M.
" " A. B. Rosenfeld, S. W.
" " H. W. Strike, J. W.
" C. Kliene, Treasurer
" H. Robinson, Secretary
" W. H. Emberley, Chaplain
" M. J. Timmins, S. D. Steward
" R. Sims, J. D. Steward
" D. H. Padkin, Director of Ceremonies
" J. Rosenfeld, Senior Steward
" E. N. Flashman, Junior Steward
" S. W. Wolfe, Sword Bearer
" J. W. Morcher, I. G.
Wor. " C. Matthews, Tyler

The other founders are—Wor. Bros. Chas. Amner, T. W. Gowern, C. Hepburn and J. E. Inch, and Bros. T. H. Bell, A. J. P. Coghlan, W. F. Dearn, W. V. Field, H. A. D. S. Gyles, A. C. Havtorn, John T. Inch, W. J. McIlwaine and J. E. Watson.

There are now ten Masonic Lodges working Craft Masonry under four different constitutions in Shanghai—three of the Grand Lodge of England, three of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, three of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and one, the new Lodge, holding of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

SHANGHAI LIFE MEN AT DINNER ON ANNIVERSARY

Employes Of Insurance Company Hear Speeches At Y.P.S. Hotel

The local staff of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company celebrated the 15th anniversary of the formation of the company last night with a dinner at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel.

Mr. R. H. Parker presided and in an address to the 94 persons who attended, he reviewed the progress of the company during the 15 years of its existence.

Other speakers were Messrs. T. C. Richard, Y. T. Lin, J. I. Moodie and Dr. S. A. Ransom.

Telegrams of congratulation, received from the various branches throughout the Far East and India, were read.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

There was a squabble in court over some property and when the case came to trial a document, purporting to bear the signature of Wong Sing-yien was introduced in evidence.

"Not so," protested the indignant Wong and had Sai Tbenyien arrested for forgery.

"Quite so," ruled the court yesterday.

Whereupon Sai was set free and a warrant was issued for Wong who must dig up 1,000 cold iron mon to insure his appearance in Court when further inquiry is made into the matter by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang.

"The hunter hunted," sighed the chagrined Wong.

He was a portly gentleman of evident means and great dignity.

She was a slip of a maiden, shy and pretty.

He was the accuser; she the accused.

"This girl has stolen my jewelry," asserted the magnate in his charge to the Mixed Court.

"He gave me presents but I didn't love him so I ran away," sobbed the little girl.

The magistrates didn't relish the idea of aiding an "Injun Giver" and so they released the girl.

The portly one said he would file civil suit.

WILL LIFT BRITISH WHEAT PRICE UP TO IMPORTED PRODUCT

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons today, at question time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that in order to relieve the anxiety of the British farmer the 1920 wheat crop would be levelled up to the C. I. F. price of imported wheat provided that it did not exceed 95 shillings a quarter.

Captain Tryon, Under-secretary of State for Air, introducing the air estimates, stated that the personnel of the Air Force had been reduced from 164,000 to 34,000 and that its normal strength would be 31,500. Captain Tryon paid a tribute to the services of the Air Force on the North West Indian frontier, in Mesopotamia, the Aden hinterland, Somaliland and Egypt. It was hoped, he said, to have seven squadrons of modern aeroplanes in Egypt by April. Aerial photographs of the Nile floods were most useful. It was proposed that the Air Force should have one rigid and three non-rigid airships. The Colonial Governments were acquiring non-rigid airships for patrol and survey purposes. The Under-secretary expressed pride that the great enterprises of the Cairo to the Cape, Australian and Indian flights hade radiated from England.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM ARE VISITED BY FOCH

Marshal Reviews Allied Forces On Rhine—Plans Next To Inspect Polish Army

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, March 10.—After visiting Brussels, Marshal Foch, accompanied by General Maeglinse, Chief of the Belgian General Staff, proceeded on a tour of inspection of the Rhine armies. He arrived at Cobientz yesterday morning where he reviewed the American troops. Marshal Foch states that he expects soon to visit Warsaw and the Polish army.

With reference to Marshal Foch's visit to the Belgian capital, well-informed circles in Brussels state that the visit was in connection with the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine by the Belgian Army.

During the conferences which were held, there was no discussion of a military alliance with France as stated in the Paris newspapers but the question of eventual measures to be taken by the Allies in occupied Germany was considered.

It is thought probable that Germany may be called upon to carry out certain clauses of the Treaty without delay.

NOTHING DOING !

(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 11.—The arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador at Shanghai on March 10 has dispelled the rumor here that she was missing with a large shipment of bullion.

Early Mexican Pyramids Show Carvings Of Chinese

Old Tradition That Wandering Tribes From This Country Wandered There And Became Progenitors Of Present Race Seems Borne Out

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico, City, February 4 (by mail).—Hieroglyphics, recently discovered on the foundation stones of the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, 27 miles northeast of Mexico City, may solve the problem that has perplexed historians and archaeologists for centuries as to the true origin of the Mexican nation. These strange carvings are said by some authorities to be Chinese, thus tending to bear out the old tradition that in the dim past wandering tribes from China crossed to a new continent, settled within the present boundaries of Mexico and became the progenitors of the race which now dominates this Republic.

So interesting are the recent discoveries that the Bureau of Anthropology has been instructed to conduct a vigorous research and in this connection Fong Tsiang-kuang, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation in Mexico, visited the pyramids and stated that the hieroglyphics were similar in many respects to certain symbols now in use by the Chinese. He declared that the words "Sun," "City" and "Eye" were clearly depicted. Mexican anthropologists who have interested themselves in the discovery have declined to pass final judgment until further excavations are made and more evidence obtained.

The little village of San Juan Teotihuacan which in the Aztec language meant "City of the Gods" was in the early days of Aztec history the scene of extraordinary religious ceremonies. The two pyramids, one dedicated to the Sun and the other to the Moon, are known to have been the tombs in which hundreds of tribal dignitaries were buried and excavators have exhumed wrought stone containing human bones, obsidian knives, terra-cotta heads with broad faces and flat noses, fragments of rare pottery and great numbers of arrow-heads. One of the most important discoveries was a jadeite mask of some past monarch with the brow covered with the diadem known to early Mexican history. The pyramid to the Sun measures 761 x 721 feet at the base and is 216 feet high; the one to the Moon is 511 x 426 feet at the base and is 151 feet high. They both contain numerous chambers and their several stories are complete temples in themselves but connected by winding stairs.

The inscriptions having Chinese characteristics were discovered through excavating in the ruins of what has generally been known as La Ciudadela (The Citadel) but which, according to recent reports of investigators, is what is left of a pyramid larger and perhaps older than the two pyramids to the Sun and the Moon.

Wedding

JENSEN-COLFFER

Miss Eugenie Louis Colffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colffer of Arnas, France, and Jens Marius Peper Jensen, son of Mr. August Jensen of Syderup, Denmark, were married Friday at the Danish Consulate-General.

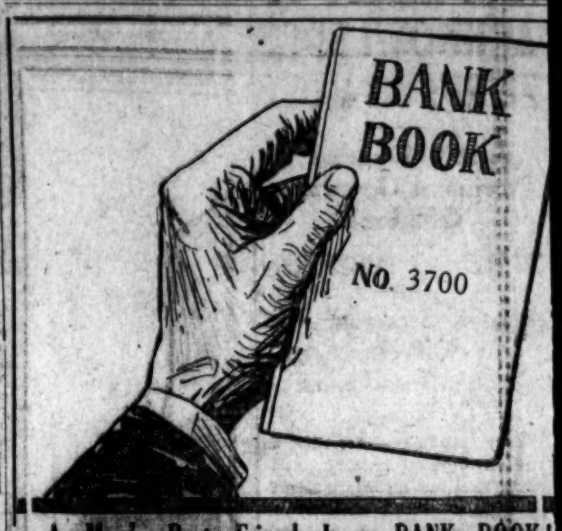
STUDENT AIRMEN SENT TO ENGLAND

Government To Pay Expense Of Course At Vickers Plane Factory

Six Chinese students of aviation are to be sent to England to watch operations at the Vickers factory, according to an announcement made here yesterday. The students will be sent at the expense of the Chinese Aviation Department.

This is the latest development in an airplane program which the Department is formulating with an idea of making this country one of the leaders in aeronautical progress. Other details of the program are expected shortly.

New airplanes constructed by Chinese aeronautical engineers at Foochow are to be tested by Y. Sen-yat, a Chinese-American who was born in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Yang is a licensed aviator and is said to be one of the best trained flying men in the Far East.



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PLEASE NOTE

OWING to the scarcity of Raw Silk, due to demand exceeding supply, together with the extraordinary increasing expense of production in all departments of silk culture, weaving, making and handling, the Associated Manufacturers regretfully announce that there will be a slight advance in the selling price of all Silk Piece Goods from March 1st, 1920.

WE TRUST, however, this will not interrupt the buying activity of our patrons, as we shall use our utmost endeavours, as in the past, to give not only the best in dependable materials and workmanship, at lowest possible cost, but also a larger variety of colours, patterns, and weaves to select from than can be obtained in any other shop in China.

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C.T. WANG SPEAKE BEFORE McTYEIRS

Compulsory Education For Chinese Women Is Advocated

Compulsory education among Chinese women is advocated in a speech made by Dr. C. T. Wang, China's peace delegate at Versailles before students of McTyiere Girls' School yesterday. Dr. Wang was high in his praise for work accomplished by the school and expressed his appreciation of the untiring efforts of the faculty of the institution. He said:

"I believe that we must bring education to the masses through primary education. I wish every McTyeire student would become a life worker for bringing about compulsory education in China. There is a wonderful opportunity for educated young women to become teachers in the primary schools. Go into the work, not for a living, but as a sacred duty to your country.

"I believe that women will make better teachers in the primary schools than men and I hope to see them entering this great field of service. Of course you cannot all be primary school teachers; many of you will marry. If you marry you can still advocate and work for compulsory education of the masses.

"I believe also that vocational education should be introduced in the primary schools and the young trained to work with their hands."

BOYCOTTERS WILL BURN JAP GOODS THIS AFTERNOON

Under the auspices of the Association of Boycotting Inferior Goods, a large quantity of Japanese imported goods will be consigned to the flames this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate. Local Chinese organisations have been invited to present.

The goods have been either seized by students or voluntarily sent to the association by merchants during the last month. This afternoon the articles will be conveyed to the ground and piled up. After a picture is taken of the pile, kerosene will be poured over it and the lot destroyed.

Two Men Injured By Jumping Form Burning Building

Two men were injured by jumping from second story windows when fire threatened the Chinese business district in the neighborhood of Canton and Honan Roads early yesterday morning. Effective work by the Central division of the Fire Department checked flames that threatened heavy damage.

The injured men are Chinese. Both will recover. One was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital and the other to the Police Hospital.

The fire was discovered in a large food shop in Canton Road, at 5:07 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames had spread to an adjoining shop before the apparatus could reach the scene but the firemen worked rapidly after their arrival and soon had the fire under control.

American School Closes Football Season With Feast

The close of the football season for the Shanghai American School was celebrated with a banquet last night when over 30 were entertained. Mr. E. S. Dreher, principal of the school, spoke on the new American School at Shanghai. Mr. Burgess, the new Science teacher, spoke on the similarity between the student body in Shanghai to those in American high schools.

Mr. R. M. Vanderburgh acted as toastmaster. The hall was tastefully decorated by the boys. At the conclusion of the program Miss G. Lowrie presented the letters to the members of the team. The officers of the team for the season are: Douglas Rugh, captain; Waddy Hudson, Vice-captain; and Carl Brewster, manager. The team won three out of the eight games played against outsiders.

Japanese Aviators Receive Ovation On Safe Seoul Arrival

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Seoul, March 13.—Lieut. Wada in His Sopwith machine arrived here from Taiku at 12:10 p.m. and Lieut. Tanaka in the Salmson machine at 12:35 p.m. yesterday. The airmen received a great ovation.

Yunnan Captives All Freed; Are On Way To Yunnanfu

(Continued from Page 1)

This party will arrive at Yunnanfu tomorrow.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 13.—Mr. Metcalf, the English missionary who was captured near Yuanmowhsien by the bandits who had just released Dr. Shelton, has been safely rescued. No details have yet been received.

Word that both Mr. G. E. Metcalf and Mr. C. G. Gowman were safely out of the hands of the Yunnan bandits who had been holding Dr. A. L. Shelton was received with all evidences of satisfaction yesterday at the China Inland Mission whose secretary, Mr. James Stark, had received notification from Yunnanfu of the kidnapping of the two missionaries.

No further messages concerning the seizure of the missionaries and their subsequent release had been received at the Mission here yesterday and a fuller report of the kidnapping and the looting of the branch mission at Yuanmowhsien is awaited.

In connection with the report that Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Gowman are with Doctor Shelton and Mr J. P. Thornton in a party that is proceeding to Yunnanfu gives rise to the belief that Dr. Elliott I. Osgood and Mr. Frederick A. Smith are in another party also on its way to Yunnanfu.

Messages that have come out of Yunnan concerning the activities of the bandits have been forwarded from Wuting, 58 miles south of Yuanmowhsien where Doctor Shelton's release was effected and whereabout the same time Mr. Gowman and Mr. Metcalf were captured.

Big Aid To Trade Seen In Peking's Linkin Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

present it should be given more generous treatment.

Some relief was granted, though grudgingly, last year. But it was insufficient relief. And it was promised then that two years after the conclusion of peace in Europe there would be a revaluation of the bases on which the tariff is levied. And it should be made now. It needs no argument to prove that the level of prices has moved measurably upward even in the last six months.

All questions of ethics aside, it is to the interests of foreign commerce to have the likin barriers lowered once and for all. It will be worth the increase in tariff duties several times over. The Chinese Government should be taken at its word. It expresses its willingness to do away with likin before the end of this year. There is no weighty reason why another international tariff conference should not be summoned before the end of this year. The diplomatic obstacles are numerous, of course. There must be unanimous concert of the Treaty Powers. But if two or three of the larger trading Powers press vigorously for such a conference it can be brought about. If it is not the West will have lost a big opportunity and the development of China will have been retarded just so much.

SUNDAY SONG SERVICE

The Rev. J. F. Peat of Szechuen will address the Sunday Song Service this afternoon at the Palace Hotel. There will be special music by the American High School Glee Club assisted by a quartet. A collection will be taken up for the Children's Refuge.

Making Sure of Baby's Health

IT is widely known that dairy milk carries germs of diseases, and so serious is the danger of infection that medical specialists repeatedly utter strong warnings. How readily young babies fall victims can well be understood.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide the requisite nourishment in a pure and portable form free from germs.

A PURE & COMPLETE DIETARY

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MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months

MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months

MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

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News Brevities

The Church of England Men's Society will meet at the Church House tomorrow night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the Men's Total Abstinence League at 73 Szechuen Road Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., will be be held Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., will be held on Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

Langkat shareholders will meet Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Marine Engineers' Institute will hold a dance Saturday night at 9 o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

The executive committee of the Aero Club will meet at the Union Club Wednesday at noon.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Line of the Chinese Government Railways announces that periodical tickets of one, three, six and 12 months, available between any two stations, will be on sale beginning tomorrow.

* * *

The Shanghai Rotary Club will hold a dinner dance at the Cafe Parisien Friday evening. Members of the Club are urged to make early reservations with Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld.

* * *

Mr. A. S. Goldsmith has been appointed delegate of the American Association of China to the Seventh Annual Convention of the Foreign Trade Council to be held in San Francisco on May 12.

* * *

Directors of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., are to recommend a dividend of thirty Taels cents per share when the shareholders meet.

* * *

Three women and two men were called before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with the Yangtszepoo district robberies. After some of the evidence was heard the case was continued to next Saturday.

* * *

Six Chinese police constables were arrested in a gambling raid at 39 Annam Road Friday night and were fined $2 each in the Mixed Court yesterday by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang. Some of the inmates of the place jumped off a veranda when the raiders appeared and one of them was so badly hurt it was necessary to send him to a hospital.

* * *

Rev. A. P. Quentin of the Canadian Methodist Mission, who has been in Szechuen for 15 years in evangelistic work, will speak at the missionary prayer meeting tomorrow afternoon at Union Church Hall. He will tell of his experiences in West China. The meeting will begin at 5:15 o'clock.

* * *

An increase in the price of all silks by ten percent after the first of next month was decided on at a mass meeting held in Hankow by the silk merchants.

* * *

Announcement is made that shareholders in the Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of the Agents, 2 Kiukiang Road, Wednesday, March 31. This will be the fourteenth annual general meeting of the company.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO MEET ON TUESDAY

Chinese Sculpture Will Be Subject Of Address By Mrs. Ayscough

A discussion of Chinese sculpture is to be the feature of the American Woman's Club meeting to be held at the Carlton Cafe next Tuesday. Mrs. Florence Ayscough will deliver the address.

Tea is to be served at 4 o'clock.

The ladies who have not sent in their nomination blanks have been asked to fill them in and bring them to the meeting. Mrs. Lockwood will receive the blanks.

On March 23 there will be a tea dance at the Carlton for the benefit of charities and the Permanent Equipment Fund. The dance will be from 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock and tickets, without tea, are to be offered at $1.

TENYO OUT TODAY

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrives at Woosung at 7 o'clock this morning and the departing tender will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon instead of 11 a.m. as announced previously.

No More Currency Planned By Mexico

Secretary Of Treasury Declares Other Means Planned To Relieve Situation

(Reuter's Service)

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 5 (by mail).—Senor Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, has assured the Mexican people, in an interview in the Excelsior, that the Mexican Government do not at present contemplate an issue of paper money. There has been some anxiety in Mexican business circles regarding the possibility of such an issue. Senor Cabrera stated that other measures were being studied by the Government to relieve the situation resulting from the scarcity of silver in most of the world markets: but the nature of these measures was not disclosed.

American statistics are quoted by the Excelsior to show that the shortage of the white metal is due to a monopoly obtained by India and China. Between 1913 and 1918 these two countries accumulated 760,000,000 troy ounces of silver or seven-eighths of the world's output, it is asserted.

HEADACHE FOR DAYS

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous, neuralgic, or sick headaches. Only those who have endured suffering for days at a stretch realise the agony of the victims. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days.

Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.

This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerves is being accomplished on all sides by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills contain the elements that make new blood; and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.

If you are not fit Dr. Williams' pink pills will help you to health. Get a supply now from any dealer, or direct and post free, one bottle for $1.50, (six for $8) from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seechuen Road, Shanghai.

"Nerves and Their Needs" is a little book that will help you to avoid nerve troubles. Send a postcard for a free copy of it to the above address.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger., Oph. D.

Gonorrhoeal diseases of the eyes are usually due to contact with an external source of infection, but they may also be produced endogenously, so that they may be divided into contact and metastatic cases. Metastasis may likewise take place in other parts of the body from an infection of the eye, particularly into the joints.

Contact gonorrhoea of the eye is subdivided into gonorrhoeal conjunctivities of infants, and that of adults, but the only differences between them are the way in which they originate and the prognosis.

Gonorrhoeal disease of the eye soon after birth is always due to contact infection; in rare cases infection occurs before birth. After the birth of the child it occurs through infection from sponges, napkins, towels, etc.

The disease appears after a short period of incubation, which varies from a few hours to several days, in proportion to the severity of the infection, but is usually two or three days, less often four or five. The lids become very red and swollen, and a secretion, which is at first turbid, and later pure pus escapes from the lids.

The disease is very contagious and the prognosis very bad, if left unattended, resulting in complete blindness within a very short time, but with early and proper treatment it turns out generally favorably.

There are certain means of preventing this disease in the newborn, and as a result of this method of prophylaxis, greater attention to the eyes of the newborn and education in this subject, statistics show that the proportion of total blindness from this disease, which twenty-five years ago amounted to thirty percent has been reduced to ten percent. Such results, though showing improvement, can be excelled, because blindness from this disease is absolutely preventable, if caught in time.

Germany Sends New Officials To Mexico

Attaches Outline Program Of Commercial Activity In Carranza-Land

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Jan. 30 (by mail).—The advance guard of German official agents in Mexico has arrived. Herr George Schmitz designated as German Consul-General and Herr S. Wolff, commercial attache have both taken up their posts and have outlined a program of commercial activity in this republic.

At the same time representatives of German commercial houses have arrived here to arrange for shipments of cotton and wool to Germany. They say they are prepared to buy all of Mexico's surplus of such stocks.

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Announcement

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"FB 50" Touring Car

which is now on display in our

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No. 40, Bubbling Well Road

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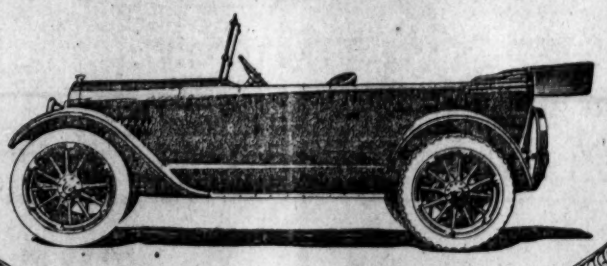
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

CHEVROLET



Shantuug Civil Governor Gives His Own Version Of Disturbance In His Yamen

Declares That Violent Scenes Occured Only When Mr. Chow Fu-ch'i Used Unnecessarily Strong Language In His Household

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinanfu, March 12.—The Civil Governor has made the following statemennt regarding the recent disturbance in his yamen:

"Much interest has been aroused by the rumors of a disturbance which took place a week ago in the Yamen of the Shantung Civil Governor due to the outrageous behavior of Mr. Chow Fu-ch'i, one of the Shantung representatives in the Peking Parliament. The facts are that Mr. Chow visited the Civil Governor with a view to enlisting his support for certain friends of his who were seeking appointments but the Civil Governor refused his request. Enraged at this refusal Mr. Chow used very strong language to the Civil Governor, feelings ran very high and a violent scene took place. After leaving the Civil Governor's office Mr. Chow circulated an entirely false account of the occurrence in order to conceal his own rudeness and bad behavior. With a view to correcting the false impression thus created and making the truth known the Civil Governor Chu Ying-kuang has despatched the following circular telegram:

"To the Cabinet, All Boards of Administration in Peking, Military Governors, Provincial Assemblies, Educational Associations, Presses of all Provinces, Defense Commissioners in Shanghai and all Tartar Generals.

ONE-SIDED STORY

"The circular telegram of March 7 sent out by the Shantung Representatives in the Peking Parliament is quite contrary to fact and is a one-sided story. It is unnecessary for me to argue against it as the public can easily ascertain the true facts of this case, but I have already despached a telegram to these representatives the text of which is as follows:

"To Mr. Lu Tung-fu and all Shantung representatives in Parliament: I was much surprised at receiving your telegram and astonished that you should so utterly confuse right and wrong. I will now briefly tell you the true facts of the case and ask you to judge impartially.

"Since my appointment to Tsinan Mr. Chow Fu-ch'i has personally written me more than 10 letters asking for favors for his friends such as appointments to the posts of District Magistrates, Inspectors of Police, chiefs of various departments, etc, etc.

"I was very tired of him because his demands seemed endless. At last he wrote me an angry letter demanding the immediate appointment of two of his friends as departmental chiefs in the Central Police office and the Municipality. All these letters which are in my possession will be printed and sent to you.

REFUSED APPOINTMENT

"On March 3, he came to my office and raised the question again. I point blank refused and he at once indulged in strong language and attacked me in the rudest manner. He said 'You are in a very dangerous position and I have now come to give you a friendly warning. I have great influence among the gentry here as most of them were promoted by my uncle when he was Military Governor and I was also here. You had better consider carefully whether you need my help or not, etc. etc.' No doubt his object in using such language was to intimidate me and so gain his object. I replied: 'If all that you say about my evil administration is true why don't you impeach me in Parliament instead of coming here and offering me your assistance in this improper manner?' At this he became very angry and said: 'I came to give you a friendly warning and yet you are so stubborn. Tell me your reason for dismissing from your office Mr. Kuo Wei-yu who had been specially recommended by me.' I replied: 'I am not obliged to announce to the public why I appoint or dismiss officials in my office, and it would be impossible because they are so numerous.' He then struck the table and knocked over the chairs and I therefore went into the next room in order to avoid his rude and outrageous behavior. For all of this there is ample evidence both material and personal. If I were to put the law in motion he would be punished severely but reflecting that he was the nephew of Mr. Chow Tsu-ch'i, former Minister of Finance, who is my good friend and also in consideration of his youth, I thought that if I punished him according to law his his uncle would lose face and I therefore decided to pardon him. I never thought that immediately after leaving my office he would circulate false rumors, file a suit at the local court and so on. It is really a great pity that a Member of Parliament should behave in such a way and neglect vital and important national questions. When he attacks me on the ground of political intrigue and accuses me of selling offices I must ask him to produce proof. It is obvious that the politics of the Central Government cannot be affected by the intrigues of an outside official, and if he refers to intrigues affecting the local government I certainly would not do anything so foolish because I should be the first to suffer. With regard to the selling of offices what evidence is there to support this accusation? What offices were sold, to whom and by whom were they sold, and who made the discovery? At the end of last year before Mr. Chow came to Tsinan I myself sent officers to discover the cases of Sun Feng-chieh and Yuan Han, and sent them to the local court for proper punishment. How could he say anything against this?

INVITES INVESTIGATION

"With regard to the injury alleged to have done to Mr. Chow, it is not necessary for me to argue about this. I am the Civil Governor and in such a position I would certainly do nothing derogatory to my honor. Mr. Chow Fu-ch'i visited me without previous notice and I received him in the customary and proper manner. Why should I do anything to bring down ridicule upon myself? Moreover it was at 10 o'clock in the morning on March 3, just the hour when callers are usually received and other visitors were already in the room just opposite. They all know what happened. If many people assaulted him how was it that he was able to strut out of the room in such an overbearing manner? All this is quite plain and obvious. He also states that I asked the Court not to receive his case, and asked the post and telegraph offices not to send his letters and telegrams. There are special officials in charge of these offices and if an investigation is made it would not be difficult to ascertain the truth.

"In short the circular telegram which you sent out is quite contrary to fact and a one-sided story. If you bring a calm and impartial judgment to bear the truth will come to light. Please forward this telegram to Mr. Tu Chu-lien, Mr. Sha Yueh-po and Lao Fo-ch'uan who are now in Shanghai, to Mr. Chang Tai-ch'ing, Mr. Yang Chin-ch'ing who are now in Tsinan. Please also send it to Mr. Chuang Hsiu-lu whose name was put down as heading your telegram but who is really in his native place Lu Hsien County in Shantung."

Beside sending the above telegram to the Shantung Representatives, I have also telegraphed to the President requesting him to send a Special Commissioner to investigate the case in order that justice may be done. This is submitted for your honorable consideration.

Chu Ying-kuang,
Civil Governor of Shantung.

Coolies Shown Generosity Says Bank Manager

(Continued from Page 1)

If they had only been able to throw off those habits which made them in France undesirables.

In spite of all the foregoing facts there remains actually a considerable number of men who have made some savings which they have entrusted to the Banque Industrielle de Chine. These men have promptly received what is due them, provided, of course, that the bank's branches in France have been duly notified of the impending repatriation of the men in question. We can easily show that during the last few months we have paid to Chinese workmen several hundred thousands of francs. This refers to Shanghai alone.

If delays in payment do occur, such delays are entirely caused by the ignorance or negligence of the men, who have omitted to give timely notice regarding the transfer of their funds to China. This notwithstanding the fact that the workmen have been plainly told about the necessity of giving instructions to the bank, either direct or through the intermediary of their official interpreters or through the functionaries of the Y. M. C. A.

BANK DOES GOOD WORK

The Banque Industrielle de Chine in Paris keeps a special Chinese staff, principally for the purpose of having the needs of Chinese workmen promptly attended to. The branches in China do more than is actually their duty in order to meet the needs of the men. Whenever a steamer with repatriated coolies comes into port (or passes Woosung on her way to Pukow) the bank sends a foreign representative on board in order to effect immediate payments to those who are entitled to receive them. The bank is always ready to send funds through the intermediary of the Chinese Post Office into the interior, addressed to the families of those men who are entitled to receive payment.

Several millions of francs have been disbursed by the Banque Industrielle de Chine during the last two years to Chinese returned workmen without claims worth mentioning. If, in spite of what has been said in the foregoing, there are some men (their number should not be multiplied by 10 as Mr. Hsia does) who cannot yet obtain their money, it is entirely their own fault and not that of the bank.

FALSE PRETENSE CHARGE

On the occasion of a recent repatriation the bank and the French Government paid a considerable amount to coolies who appealed to them and swore that money was coming for them, although the same men had previously given instructions at Paris to have all their funds transferred to their families in China direct. Undoubtedly there are a small number amongst the men who deserve pity and assistance, but unfortunately there are more who claim money under false pretenses, maintaining to have lost their papers, and so on.

We know that the article has not been published in your paper with the intention to do harm to the interests of the bank or to French interests generally but the contents may possibly be interpreted in such a manner.

Therefore we shall feel obliged if you will publish the foregoing correction.

Thanking you for your attention, we beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,
Banque Industrielle de Chine.
G. Lion, Manager

(Editor's note.—We are glad to receive and to publish the foregoing letter. There was of course nothing in the article that reflected or that was intended to reflect upon the bank or its management, and it is evident from M. Lion's statement that the bank has not only been fair in its treatment of the coolies but has been even generous to them.)

Java Bank Control Sought By Syndicate

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 8.—The directors of the London, Singapore and Java Bank announce that certain proposals have been made to them on behalf of a financial group with the object of acquiring a controlling interest in the bank by the purchase of its shares. The offer, which is made subject to acceptance by holders of not less than 85 percent of the shares, is to pay £12 for each £10 fully paid "A" share and £6 for each paid up £5 "B" share. It is understood that the prospective purchasers intend materially to change the scope of the bank's operations.

Japanese Would Colonise South American Tracts

(*Reuter's Service*)

Buenos Aires, Jan. 25 (by mail).—Some Argentine newspapers are calling attention to what they regard as indications that the Japanese are preparing the way for an extensive colonisation program in South America as well as seeking on this continent a large market for their goods. The matter has attracted considerable attention in diplomatic and commercial circles.

The treaty with Paraguay, which the Japanese Minister to Chile crossed the continent to sign at Asuncion, gives Japan favored national privileges including the right of colonisation. Discussing this treaty, Paraguay's Finance Minister, Senor Eusebio Ayala, said that one of the objects of Japan was to provide for colonisation in his country. He added that Paraguay, which is a country the size of California with only a million inhabitants and a wonderful capacity for agricultural development, would welcome the Japanese. It is now reported that a similar treaty is being negotiated with Uruguay.

In furtherance of this supposed colonisation plan in South America, Japanese capitalists, according to the newspaper, La Razon, have recently acquired enormous tracts of agricultural lands in northern Peru and Bolivia.

Those in Bolivia are said to be 1,800 miles square; those in Peru 20,000 miles square. It is also said that Japanese capitalists have invested recently in the exploitation of tin mines in Bolivia and the projection of railways which they are preparing to construct and operate.

"There is no doubt," says La Razon, "that there already exists a vast plan of Japanese colonisation in Peru and Bolivia, a plan which considering the very dispersed native population and their relative incapacity for certain kinds of work, is susceptible to a very rapid development, and to such an extent that very soon Japan will count three large nuclei of interests in South America: Sao Paulo, in Brazil, where enormous quantities of coffee are produ... and exported to the Far East; department of Tarija, in Boli... and the province of Loreto ... Peru."

British Steamer Disabled When It Hits Canal Ban...

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, March 8.—Reute... Port Said correspondent t... graphs that the British steam... Theseus from Singapore for R... terdam and London has struck ... canal bank and damaged a p... pellor. The vessel is being tow... to Port Said.

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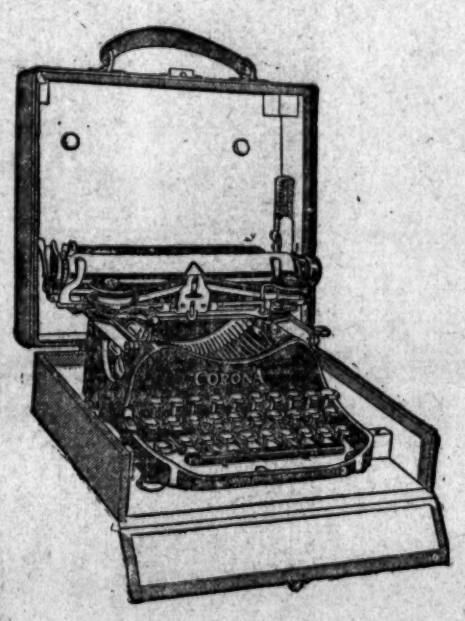

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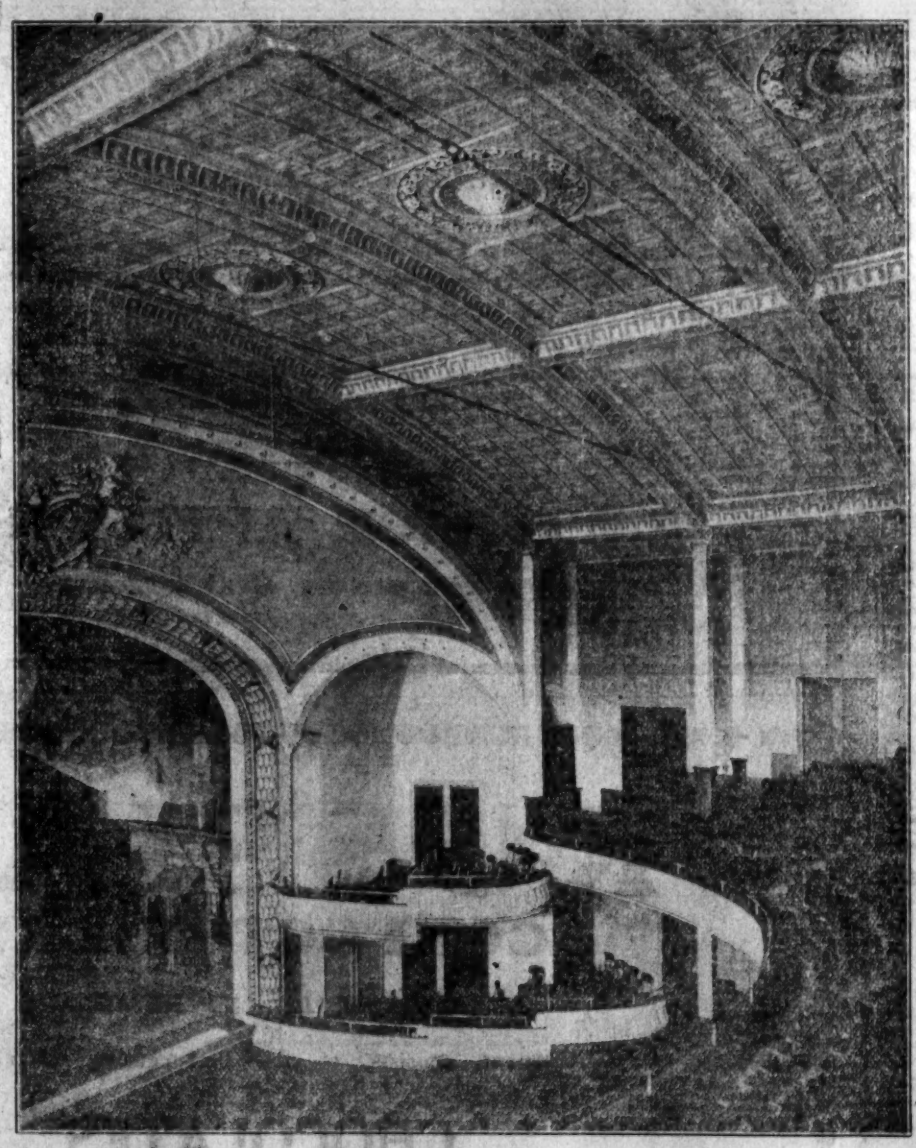

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151 PASSENGERS SAILING ON RUSSIA

Second Class Accommodations On Vessel Eliminated By Changes Made

The liner Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, which arrived at Woosung late yesterday afternoon from Manila, brought about forty passengers for Shanghai and sailed this morning for Vancouver with 151 saloon passengers from here, a record number. The Empress of Russia no longer carries second class passengers.

By the conversion of the second class dining saloon and the gymnasium on the Russia into berthing space, accommodations for additional passengers have been provided and this change has brought about the elimination of second class accommodations.

Eighty-one through passengers are on the Russia from Hongkong and among these is Dr. C. Severn, Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, who was entertained at dinner here last night at the Shanghai Club.

The list of arrivals here follows:

Messrs. J. T. Asquith, J. G Bluhrn, and Mrs. J. H. Botelho, A. Botelho, and Mrs. K. S. Clau, W. H. Clark, A. S. D. Cousland J. Crosthwaite, F. Fairman, A. M. Frame, D. E. Sielden, Mrs. H. G Geirn, Mr. E. Herrick, J. E. Hope F. Holroyd. Kwok Yick-chow, Miss E. Leith, Li Tse-fong, Ling Man-lai, and Mrs. E. A. Long, George Murphy, S. T. Miao Charles Nopper, S. Pollard, D. Paterson, and Mrs. G. A. Plimpton, F. Plimpton, Mrs. M. Paus, G Rowe, F. R. Sites, and Mrs. J Strassman, W. A. Sareka, T. W. Shearstone, J. D. Steele, Francisco Tse Yat, Tse Sui-ming, F. T. Williams, and Mrs. B. M. Webb, C. A. N. Williams, Yip Kum-cho, and Mrs. H. P. Beckley, Mrs. Mary Beckley, J. K. Hart, A. stock, and Mrs. W. D. Brounell, W. C. Miur, and Mrs. F. J. Nichols, Dr. J. M. Peters, Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Rogers, and Mrs. A. Steiner, L. D. Stone, Miss M. Smith, H. Smith, and Mrs. H. E. Smith, W. A. Wilson, and Miss J. Paterson.

NEW IDEA PULLED BY HOLDUP MAN STEALING BANGLE

The Chinese are rapidly getting away from the old American ideas.

Years ago the model highwayman of the newly-discovered Western world yanked a convenient gat from a convenient holster or even from the w.k. hip pocket. They do it even now.

But a Chinese who visited a gold shop at 173 Nanking Road last night spurned the holster and ignored the hip pocket.

From a chain around his neck hung a revolver, nicely obscured from vision by a carefully arranged jacket.

The Chinese stepped into the shop.

"Have you any real good bangles, gold bangles, expensive gold bangles," said he.

Wreathed in smiles the attendant trotted out not one or two. He spread trayfull on the glass showcase.

"This seems to be about right," said the alleged buyer as he pulled the revolver from beneath his jacket and backed out with the bangle.

Shot By Unknown, Inquest Finding In Robbery Case

Magistrates Fail To Discover Identity Of Slayer Of Chinese

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Wong Lai-eu, who was slain Friday evening when he resisted a band of robbers in the Koo La Loong alleyway between Peking and Ningpo Roads. Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang sat in the case but were unable to identify the slayer.

"Shot to death by an unknown person," was the verdict of the court.

The victim of the tragedy was stopped by a band of robbers who attempted to take from him a skin-lined coat. He refused to divest himself of the garment and one of the gang fired a shot which proved fatal.

JAPANESE REPORTS SAY KOLCHAK WAS DROWNED IN LAKE

Tokio, March 9.—The Japan Advertiser of today says:

A cable from Harbin, received in official circles, states that more than thirty other persons were executed with Admiral Kolchak and Prime Minister Pepeliaev at Irkutsk. Included in the number was Youkoosky, vice minister of foreign affairs. The information was gathered from prisoners recently taken by Ataman Semenoff, near Irkutsk.

The prisoneers were drowned in Lake Baikal by the orders of General Skipetroff as a measure of retaliation for the execution of revolutionary residents of Irkutsk, who were captured by the Kolchak forces in the Baikal city.

Naval Officials Entertain Local Gentry Last Night

Chief Of Admiralty And Kiangnan Dock Heads Are Hosts

Admiral K. K. Lang, Chief of the Admiralty, Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, Commander-in-chief of the Yangtsze Fleet, Admiral K. N. Lew, and Captain K. W. Kwong, directors of the Kiangnan Dock, were hosts at a banquet to local officials, gentry and friends at the Naval Club last night.

Among those present were General Ho Fung-ling, Acting Defense Commissioner; Mr. S. A. Hardoon, Mr. Sun Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China; Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the Shanghai Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines; Magistrate Kwan Chun of the Mixed Court, Admiral Ho Ping-chang, chief of staff of the Admiralty and Colonel Sung Chi-ching and Messrs. S. T Wong, Hsu Pei-hsiang, Yu Yah-ching, Loh Pei-hung, Chu Pao-san Hsia Hung-chong and C. L. Jee.

MILLARD SPEAKER AT TIFFIN FRIDAY

Editor To Address American University Club At Carlton Cafe

Thomas F. Millard, journalist and war correspondent of New York and Shanghai, will be the speaker at a general tiffin meeting of the American University Club, on March 19, at the Carlton Cafe at 12:15 o'clock.

Mr. Millard, who has recently returned to Shanghai from the United States, is well known. During the peace conference at Versailles he was attached to the Chinese delegation and upon his return to the United States was called before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate as an authority on Far Eastern affairs in connection with the Shantung settlement.

Mr. Millard is the author of several widely quoted books on Far Eastern politics, the most recent being "Democracy and the Far Eastern Question." He is also the author of many magazine articles on the Orient and during the Russo-Japanese war served as a correspondent for New York and London newspapers.

The meeting will be open to both members and their guests.

Chile And Mexico Talk Over Radio

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, Jan. 30 (by mail).—Wireless communication between Mexico City and Santiago, Chile, has been established and the Mexican Legation in the latter city is receiving approximately 2,000 words of news daily which is being transmitted from the huge station at Chapultepec to a receiving station in Santiago.

HOOVER WITNESS IN NAVY BOARD INQUIRY INTO SIMS CHARGES

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 11.—Acting on the request of Admiral Sims, the Sub-Committee engaged in the investigation of the Admiral's charges against the conduct of the war by the Navy Department, has called upon Mr. Hoover to give evidence.

Admiral Sims stated that Mr. Hoover had an intimate knowledge of the situation in Europe in 1917.

Grain Corporation Next On Calendar For Quiz By Senate

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 11.—The Senate has ordered an investigation into the operation of the United States Grain Corporation.

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STEAMER CHINA TO CARRY MAILS

Vessel Nearly Wrecked To Sail From Shanghai For U.S. On March 23

The next mail to America from Shanghai will be dispatched on March 23 on the steamer China of the China Mail, the vessel which was nearly wrecked on the reef at Nagasaki on January 19 and which since then has been undergoing repairs at Nagasaki and Hongkong. On the trip to San Francisco the China will omit the port of Yokohama and Honolulu and is expected to reach San Francisco about April 10. Honolulu and Yokohama will also be omitted by the China on the two voyages succeeding the one that is to be made.

The next arriving mails from America on the steamer Nanking of the China Mail, which is due to arrive here Tuesday and following the Nanking the steamer Monteagle of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will arrive from Vancouver on March 20.

Kyoto Professor Off For Brussels

(Reuter's Service)

Kyoto, March 12.—Professor Oda, professor of Law at Kyoto Imperial University, has left to attend the International Academic Congress which is to be held in Brussels in May.

The famous herbarium comprising over 60,000 specimens collected by the late Father Faurie during his 40 years residence in Japan and which was recently bought by Mr. Okazaki, the Kobe shipowner, has been donated to Kyoto University.

New Bombay Cable Completed By May

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 6.—The Eastern Telegraph Company anticipates that the new cable to Bombay will be completed by May and so be in working order before the monsoon.

Program At Navy 'Y'

Last evening following the monthly "At Home Dinner" an especially fine program was rendered;

Chopin's "Scherzo 11" was finely executed by Mr. B. R. Solis who responded to an encore with Verdi-Liszt,' "Rigoletto" (piano).

Mrs. Hopson gave a delightful piano solo being a left-handed arrangement of the "Sextette from Lucia," and encore.

Mr. A. Q. Adamson gave two readings:

"Daniel Borem's Horse Trade" and "Bowser and I Went Out Behind the Barn."

Mr. Jose Reyes furnished a half hour of magic. Moving pictures concluded the program the feature being Douglas Fairbanks in "Flirting with Fate."

Light refreshments were served. Mrs. R. W. Squires and Mrs. Scott were the hostesses of the evening. There were about 75 present.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Reid.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Lucas.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Mr. Fairbairn.

Passengers Departed

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver and ports: Russia for VancouDver and ports: Mrs. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bladwin and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Miss Olive Beart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackstone and daughter, Mrs. John Buser Jr., Mr. J. R. and Mrs. Ball and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Carsen, Capt. and Mrs. Robt. Dollar, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dawe and family, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Fowler, Mrs. C. H. Foster, Miss A. Fitch, Dr. Geo. Fitch, Miss I. Franz, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Mrs. E. W. Godfrey and child, Rev. Father T. Heiligenstein, Miss L. Halpenny, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Harris and family, Dr. Hoy, Mrs. R. S. K. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. T. de Kryzwoszewski, Miss M. S. Key, Mrs. W. P. Lambe and 3 daughters, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Lindstrom, Dr. Miss Mei, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Morducovitch, Dr. R. J. Marshall, Mr., and Mrs. J. V. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Millholland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews, Bishop and Mrs. Moloney, Dr. F. M. Neild, Mrs. F. B. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Oehlman, Miss G. Pearson, Lt. S. Pavese, Misses J. Ricketts, Ruby Sia, D. Smith, E. Summerskill, U. J. Tyler, Mrs. J. Timmons, Mrs. W. H. C. Weippert and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wousthoff, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. J. Wynberg and children, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walker, Mrs. A. L. Zollner, Messrs. Geo. Alexander, P. Beanco, W. S. Brunning, R. J. Bandinell, C. C. Boyd, E. Byrne, D. Campbell, A. J. Carsen, W. P. Chen, R. D. Campbell, W. S. Davidson, S. Drosenchop, T. J. Fisher, I. Friefield, M. Greenberg, J. A. Gunn, H. Green, E. M. Geibel, R. K. Hykes, E. R. Hykes, H. H. Hsien, H. B. B. Jones, R. C. Jackson, A. Koch, C. H. Kuo, P. M. B. Lake, J. Labarthe, A. D. Ma... soulies, J. Maycock, W. E. Nop... J. H. Pardee, J. W. Prins, P. ... Pitcianr, J. Sobel, D. Smith, S. W... Shearston, C. A. Smith, J. ... Sheridan, A. Sharp, J. C. Silbey, A... C. Thomas, W. H. Wiley, H. ... Wong, T. Woo, Wylie.

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" " Razor (Silver Plated) $2.50
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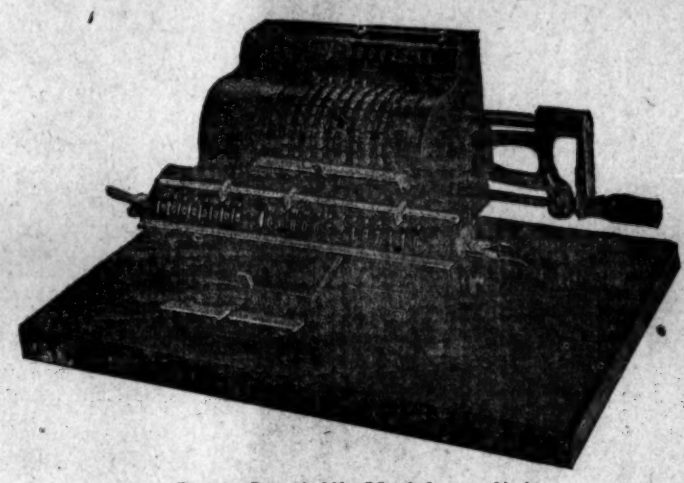

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Similar to sketch, Low Bust, extra long hips. Straight front. For slight figures.

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Attractive Broche Ribbon Corset extremely well finished and very light. Two suspenders.

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Special light boning, satin edge, short top, long skirt 4 suspenders.

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White Voile Gown, extremely new style, daintily embroidered and trimmed, fine and broad tucks, new sleeve with cuff effects

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Smart straight front model, similar to sketch in white contille, top finished with satin Ribbon, 4 suspenders.

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Corset No. 424. An extra weight corset for summer wear in light net. Light yet very strong and cool, straight front. Four suspenders.

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Narrow style in White Drill for sports wear, very light weight. Four suspenders.

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Rhode Island's Single Handed Fight For Liquor

Last State To Ratify Federal Constitution Declines Brewery Legal Aid In Attack On Eighteenth Amendment As Invasion Of State Rights

(*New York Times*)

With the same spirit that kept her out of the Union until she was satisfied that amendments would be passed to the Constitution which would assure her the retention of her State sovereignty, Rhode Island is today waging the fight against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Herbert A. Rice, Attorney General, is to conduct the fight alone. According to the best information to be gained, no other lawyers are to be called in. The point Rhode Island is trying to make is that she is fighting this question as a matter of State rights; that she is not interested in getting the help of the liquor or brewery interests; that their fight is secondary to hers and is not aligned with hers; that the retention of experts on constitutional or prohibition questions would detract from the inherent principle of the case; that these lawyers would probably base their contentions on arguments which any anti-prohibition organisation might produce, and that Rhode Island, above all, wants it understood that it is entirely a State matter and not a prohibition matter which leads her to inaugurate proceedings to prove the Eighteenth Amendment invalid. Recent reports have it that the State of New Jersey will ask to have her case presented in conjunction with Rhode Island.

Herbert A. Rice is a Rhode Island man, who has been little heard of outside his own State. He has been Attorney General since 1912. On him will rest the full burden of persuading the Supreme Court that both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act which insured its enforcement by concurrent Federal and State jurisdiction are unconstitutional. It is expected that lawyers for the brewery and other anti-prohibition interests will file briefs by courtesy. They are allowed to do this by law. That is any lawyer representing an interest which may be affected by the decision of a case may submit a brief in an effort to throw greater light on the points of the case. This does not, however, give him the right to take part in the argument unless by special permission.

At the present time it is not definitely determined whether or not well-known anti-prohibition lawyers will take action in the matter. The probabilities are that the case will not be heard verbally but on arguments presented in briefs, and general opinion has it that Attorney General Rice will not be the only man to submit papers, in spite of the fact that it is his desire to keep the matter clear of affiliation with liquor interests.

The Attorneys of record in the case are Alexander C. King, Solicitor General, and William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney General, representing the Attorney General of the United States, and Herbert A. Rice, Attorney General of Rhode Island.

PLEA FOR STATE RIGHTS

It is interesting to find that Rhode Island intends to base her arguments on the facts originally presented in her complaint, that is, on her historic and constitutional rights to legislate on State matters for herself. It is expected that the brief will in no small degree be a repetition of the complaints alleged in the original bill of complaint.

The first of these deals with the history of Rhode Island. Attorney General Rice declared "that as a colony Rhode Island was settled by subjects of the British Crown in 1636, and that said colonists from the beginning exercised and enjoyed the inherent right of self-government, in the management and control of their own affairs as a community and in the establishment of their civil institutions for the protection of the rights and liberties under and in accordance with the common law as far as the same was applicable to their new conditions and circumstances."

In 1663 King Charles II. granted the colonists a charter which definitely authorised and empowered the State "from time to time to make, ordain, constitute or repeal such laws, statutes, orders, and ordinances, forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy as to them shall be meet, for the good and welfare of the said company [State of Rhode Island], and for the government and ordering of the lands and hereditaments, hereinafter to be mentioned to be granted, and of the people that do, or at any time shall inhabit or be within the same; so as such laws, ordinances, and constituencies, so made, be not contrary and repugnant unto, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of this our realm of England, considering the nature and constitution of the place and people there."

So liberal was this charter, issued by Charles II. and never given up, that Rhode Island used it as its Constitution until 1843. When the colonies united under the Articles of Confederation, Rhode Island was one of the Confederation. By June, 1788, nine States of the Confederation had ratified the United States Constitution. The new Government of the United States formally came into being in March, 1789. It was not, however, until May 29, 1790, that Rhode Island "by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people" ratified the Constitution and became the thirteenth State of the Union.

REVISION, NOT AMENDMENT

"Said act of ratification," says Attorney General Rice, "by the people of the State of Rhode Island was in good faith and in full assurance that said State and the people thereof relinquished only such portion of sovereign power as was necessary and essential for the creation and establishment of a limited National Government for the purposes and with the powers enumerated in the several articles of the said Constitution, and that all other powers not delegated nor prohibited to the State of Rhode Island were reserved to the State of Rhode Island or to the sovereign people thereof."

In 1843 the State adopted a new Constitution in which it expressly declared that "the basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions of Government; but that the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

According to Mr. Rice the Constitution has not been legally amended to take away the police power of the State. In his complaint he says:

"The Constitution of the United States does not delegate to the Government of the United States, nor to the people of the United States any power of police or economy with respect to the internal affairs of the State of Rhode Island, nor is said power with respect to the internal affairs of the State of Rhode Island prohibited by said Constitution to the State of Rhode Island, but is expressly reserved to the State and the people thereof; and, further, neither the power of police nor economy with respect to the internal affairs of the State nor the discretion in the exercise thereof can be bargained away, surrendered, yielded or transferred effectually to bind the people of said State and their posterity, if at all, without 'an explicit and authentic act of the whole people.'"

Mr. Rice goes on to attack the amendment both on the method of its ratification and on the score that it is primarily not an amendment to the Constitution, but a revision of it. The Constitution, he points out, was formulated to insure the States and the people therein their individual and State rights; if anything, it was framed to limit the powers of the Federal Government. Any amendment to it is only valid when it serves to make clear and definite the rights of the people of the country, but not when it curtails rights of legislation tacked on the Constitution in the form of an amendment.

CONGRESS EXCEED POWERS

"The power exercised by Congress in enacting the said joint resolution, [amendment resolution]," he says, "pretending to submit thereby to the Legislatures of the several States of the United States the so-called Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was not delegated to Congress by the provision of Article V. of the Constitution of the United States; and the exercise by Congress of the power to enact such joint resolution was a proceeding unconstitutional and revolutionary; and, further, the proposal of the so-called Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not a proposal of an amendment within the intent purview and scope of Article V., but is an unconstitutional and revolutionary proposal to the Legislatures of the several States of a revision and addition to the Constitution of the United States that is destructive of the fundamental principles of said Constitution and of the government established thereby under the form and guise of a proposal of a valid amendment to the Constitution of the United States and under the form and pretense of complying with constitutional procedure."

Mr. Rice also brings out the fact that the amendment was submitted to two Rhode Island Legislatures and failed of ratification each time.

Apropos of the Volstead act he says: "Such portion of the Volstead act as relates and applies to the enforcement of the so-called Eighteenth Amendment is unconstitutional and void in so far as the same relates to the manufacture, sale, barter, transport, delivery, furnishing or possession of any intoxicating liquor within the State of Rhode Island or the making of any of said acts within the State of Rhode Island a crime against the United States, said acts within the State of Rhode Island being lawful and authorised under the Constitution and laws of the State of Rhode Island."

Another point Mr. Rice brings out is the fact that only last year Rhode Island passed a law which defined as a non-intoxicating beverage any drink which contained 1 percent of alcohol and not more than 4 percent. The Federal Government has fixed the alcoholic content of drinks at one-half of 1 percent.

The last argument Mr. Rice makes concerns revenues. He presents a chart showing that the State's income has been annually increased to the extent of more than $600,000 by the taxation on the liquor industry. The curtailing of this State revenue, he declares, to be an invasion of State power.

FEDERAL REPLY

Some of Mr. Rice's arguments have been answered by the Federal Attorney General.

"Amendments ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States," he answers, "are to be binding on the States, with one exception. It is provided that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate [two Senators each]. The making of this exception to the three-fourths rule is conclusive that the framers of the Constitution intended to place no other restriction upon the nature of the amendments that might be adopted by three-fourths of the States. Clearly, then, there is expressly committed to Congress and the Legislatures of the various States, and to no other authority, the power to determine what changes may wisely and appropriately be made in the form of government provided by the original Constitution. When, therefore, as in this case, an amendment has been regularly submitted and ratified all inquiry as to its validity is foreclosed."

Another important argument made against the contention of Rhode Island is:

"When a Constitution or a constitutional provision is once adopted it is undoubtedly the function of the courts to construe and interpret its provisions and to determine the extent of the powers conferred. They have the necessary jurisdiction to determine whether the action of Congress or any State Legislature is in conflict with the provision of the Constitution. But the courts have no voice in determining what the Constitution as originally adopted should be, nor had it ever been claimed that they have been given power or jurisdiction to place any limit or restriction upon the number or the character of changes which might be made through the adoption of amendments in the manner provided by the Constitution. Such jurisdiction would be equivalent to a veto power through which the courts and not Congress would finally determine what the people should be given an opportunity to adopt. Not only can no such power be inferred from anything in the Constitution, but its assertion is directly in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution.

"The framers of the Constitution did not indulge the delusion that they were framing a perfect instrument, or that, adapted, as they believed it was, to existing conditions, it would be in all respects the best Constitution that could be devised to meet conditions which from time to time arise. In what respects changes would improve their work they could not foresee. They did not undertake to determine whether if changes should thereafter be made they should consist either of broadening the powers delegated to the Federal Government or restricting those reserved to the States. It might well be that experience would show either that some of the powers delegated to the Federal Government should be reclaimed by the States, or that some of those reserved to the States should be surrendered to the Federal Government. At any rate they inserted Article V. providing a method by which Congress and the States should accomplish amendments to the Constitution."

QUESTION OF REVENUES

On the question of revenue, the answer made is:

"The allegation as to the taxes which Rhode Island has derived from the liquor business present no question of property rights. They do not assert that the State will be deprived of a fund now existing or to which its right has accrued, but only that this law will prevent the continuance of such business and thus taxes may not, in the future, be collected for want of subject matter. This sets up no deprivation of property. The State may still levy the tax, but if, for any reason, the liquor is not made or sold the tax will not produce revenue. In like manner, the United States taxes liquor, but this has never prevented the States from prohibiting their manufacture and sale and thus depriving the United States of revenue."

When will the suspense be over? Probably not before the middle of March. Rhode Island won the first point, permission to bring an original action as to the validity of the amendment. The next step is on motion to dismiss, made by the United States Attorney General. This may come by consent of both sides, argument may be set for one day next week; otherwise the Attorney General of Rhode Island will have three weeks in which to prepare. If the motion is not argued next week, on account of the usual February recess of the Supreme Court, it will go over until March. The cases of the other States, on the less fundamental issues, will not be decided until later, though, on account of the importance of the whole prohibition litigation, it is to have precedence as far as possible.

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Fifty-Five Thousand Times As Bright As The Sun

BY ST. ARGA ZER
(Shanghai College)

THERE is a very bright star twinkling near the horizon, straight south this evening at seven o'clock, which we must get acquainted with before it passes out of sight. It is Canopus, belonging to the constellation called Argo, "The Ship;" so named after the famous ship which carried Jason and his fifty heroic companions on their voyage after the Golden Fleece. Canopus was the name of the pilot of that company, and there he stands in the fore part of his great ship Argo up in the skies, making his nightly circuit around the southern pole.

Not much is said about Canopus in most of the text books on Astronomy that we are familiar with, because it is so very far south that it is not visible from the greater part of the United States, or from England or Europe. Yet it is apparently the second brightest star in all the heavens, being surpassed only by Sirius, and being nearly three times as bright as the one next in order, also a southern star, Alpha Centauri. If we imagine the earth's equator to be projected to the sky it will divide the heavens into two hemispheres, just as it does our earth, which are practically constant.

Canopus is situated 52 degress and 38 minutes south of the equator, and as we are more than 31 degrees north, we are just fortunate enough to see that bright star about six degrees above the horizon at its highest point, which occurs this evening at about one hour after sunset, and every evening thereafter four minutes earlier. If the sky is clear and your view of the horizon unobstructed you will be able to see Canopus until almost ten o'clock, when it will gradually disappear in the mists near the horizon. Its circuit is a short one, and it seems to be standing on tiptoe just long enough to bid us good evening. A month later it will not appear at all. There are four other bright stars still farther south, which we can never see in his latitude.

TWINKLE! TWINKLE! LITTLE (?) STAR

Canopus twinkles more violently than most stars just because we get a chance to see it so near the horizon. If when looking at it you are tempted to say: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are!" let me tell you that your words are almost insulting to a star that is actually the biggest and brightest of all the heavenly bodies that we know. For Canopus not only stands second in rank in brightness, as it appears to us, but its distance is the greatest of any that has been measured; or rather, it is farther away than can really be measured; while, on the other hand, many of the other brightest stars are among the nearest to us. For example, Sirius, the brightest of all, appearing twice as bright as Canopus, is only eight light years distant, and Sirius actually gives out 48 times as much light as the sun. Vega is only 21 light years away and is 160 times as bright as the sun.

Capella, the next in order of apparent brightness, is 50 light years away, and is 300 times as bright as our sun. And so we might go on with the stars whose distance and actual light giving power have been approximately measured. But among the so-called first magnitude stars there are four that are so far away that they are beyond the limits of the distance that Astronomers can measure, and of these Canopus is easily the brightest, and it has been carefully estimated that its actual light giving power is at least 1,100 times as much as that of Sirius, and 55,000 times that of the sun.

HOW STARS ARE MEASURED

How do astronomers measure the distance to the stars? It is really very easy to understand. Hold up your finger in front of your face, about six inches away, and look past it through the window at the trees. Shut first one eye and then the other, and you will see that your finger apparently jumps from side to side. Now stretch out your arm full length and you will see that the the apparent displacement of your finger is not nearly so much. You can readily see that by means of accurate measurements of the amount of apparent displacement of your finger on the background of the trees you could exactly determine the distance of your finger from your eye.

Now, to get the distance to the stars. Your eyes are not far enough apart, nor even any two places on the earth. (Though by taking two places on the earth, for example, the Cape of Good Hope and London, the distance to the moon can be measured by this method.) But to measure the distance to a star, we take two positions in opposite parts of the earth's orbit around the sun. The star whose distance we wish to measure corresponds to our finger, and the stars beyond, whose distance has never been measured are the trees. Then as we move from one position in the earth's path to the opposite point, a distance of 186,000,000 miles, our star that we are watching is displaced just a little with reference to other stars that are farther away, just as your finger was displaced with reference to the trees, as you looked at it first with one eye and then with the other.

But you noticed that when you moved your finger farther away the amount of its displacement became less, so when our star is far away its displacement among the stars becomes infinitely small. Astronomers find it easy to notice a displacement of one second; which is part of the diameter of the full moon. But there is no star as near as that to give such a large displacement. The nearest one, not far from the southern pole, gives a displacement only three-fourths as much, and is more than four light years distant. In this way astronomers can observe and measure the displacement of a star amounting to one hundredth of a second, or 1-186500 of the diameter of the full moon; and this would be the displacement of a star whose distance is over 300 light years.

But the displacement of Canopus among the stars as seen from different parts of the earth's orbit is less than one hundredth of a second, is so small that it cannot be accurately determined. Some day a great southern telescope will be built in South America or South Africa that will tell us more about this enormous object, the biggest that we know. Meanwhile Canopus is receding from us at the rate of twelve miles per second. Look at it again tonight and hear it say, "I am fifty-five thousand times as big as your sun. Your sun is a million times as big as your earth. You are one of 1,500,000,000 inhabitants. How insignificant you are, you little, little, fellow! I am 3,000,000,000,000,000 miles away. Catch me if you can!"

Then you will answer: "It is true, you are very big and bright. You are a burning mass of dead matter. I am a living soul, and I can measure you!"

Thou lookest at the stars, my soul:
And wonderest what they be:
If I were a star in yon deep sky,
With wonder and awe my might
I'd try,
That I might gaze on THEE!

Crew Of British Bark Gives Of Food To Mother And Baby

Captain R.S. Holmes and daughter

Living up to the time-old rule of strong men who follow the sea, the crew of the British bark Manurewa cut their meagre rations so little Miss Cathella Holmes and her mother would not feel the pinch of hunger. The bark arrived in San Francisco after a tempestuous voyage of 113 days from the Tonga Islands. Thrown off her course by persistent gales, the vessel's food supply diminished until only small quantities of rice and sago remained. In order to spare the baby and her mother, the fourteen men of the crew gave up most of their fare. In the photograph are shown little Cathella and her dad, Captain R. G. Holmes.

INVESTIGATE BARON'S DEATH

Berlin Police Believe His Wife Is On Her Way To America

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Baron Lothar von Koppen who many years lived in America and was married to an American actress and faith cure worker named Vickar or MacVickar, died last night in circumstances which the police are investigating. He had been ill in a sanatarium for some weeks and only returned home a few days ago. The night before his death his sixteen-year-old daughter Ida, on instructions of her mother it is said, gave the Baron three strong injections of a drug. The next morning the nurse found the Baron lifeless.

The Baroness, it is charged, tried to persuade the physician who was called in, to make heart disease appear as the cause of death in the death certificate. When the doctor refused, the Baroness ordered the body to be cremated immediately. This was reported to the police, but when the latter appeared at the Koppens apartment, the Baroness had disappeared. All the valuables, among which was some costly jewelry, were also gone. The daughter, who suffered a nervous collapse, was removed to a hospital.

It is believed Baroness von Koppen is now en route for America. Recently she appeared at a picture palace as a violin player.

A Life of Agony
Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

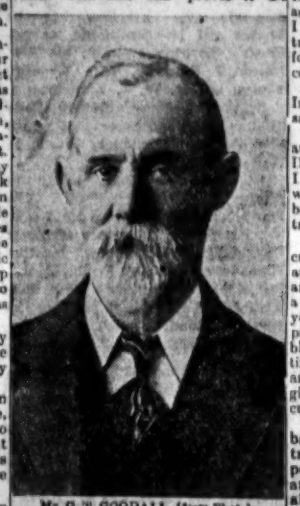
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De



Mr. G. T. GOODALL. (from Phot.).

Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

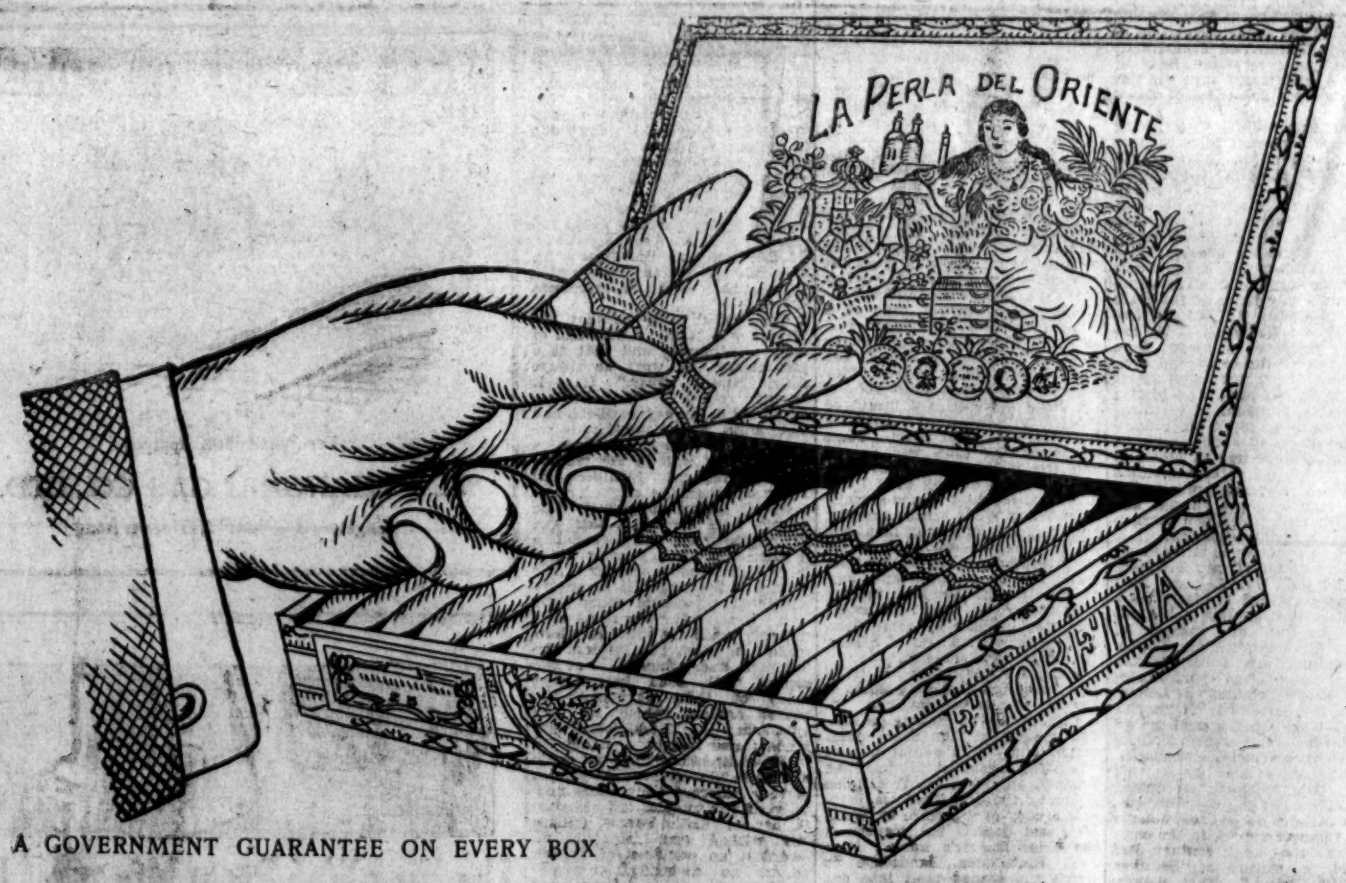
De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.



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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Capel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Psalm 119. vv. 145-176; Lessons Ecclus XXVII, 30-XXVIII, 9. Heb. XII; Anthem "At thy feet" (J. S. Bach); Hymns 238, 197, 86; Preacher, Rev. C. E. Spencer, B.A. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Lecture and Short Evensong; Lesson Ecclus. XXXIV, 13 to end; Hymns 156, 182, 493; Lecturer, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, Rev. C. E. Spencer, B.A.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. Paul Hutchinson; Chant 41; Anthem "If thou shalt confess" (Stanford); Hymns 4, 205, 173. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D. Chant 30; Uunc Dimittis (Bunnett in F); Hymns 389, 465, 693.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, B.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. W. J. Embery.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at 6 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Sunday School 10 a.m. Subject: "Substance." Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

A Frank Discussion Of What Will Happen In The Next War

By FRANK H. SIMONDS
(New York Tribune)

MANY times since the armistice the question of Germany's future attitude toward the world has been raised, and many and varying answers have been given. On the whole, Americans have tended to argue that German militarism has been crushed, while Europe, and particularly France, has remained skeptical.

Perhaps the most illuminating document that has yet been submitted exists in the form of a letter written by Matthias Erzberger, the leader of the German Center party and the man who signed the armistice for Germany. This letter was written six months after that armistice had been signed, in the latter part of April, when the Paris Conference was reaching the end of its labors. It was sent by Erzberger to many prominent Germans, and supplies an amazing and authentic evidence of the state of the German mind at that moment.

This letter has never before been published, and no further introduction is necessary than to point out that the man who wrote it, as early as the summer of 1917, proclaimed himself a champion of peace, taking a prominent part in that German peace demonstration in the Reichstag out of which was evolved the formula, "Peace without annexations or indemnities"; that his words and his course were hailed in Entente countries, and particularly in the United States, as evidence of a change of heart on the part of Germany. Remembering, then, that Erzberger had identified himself as a "liberal" German, the letter which follows will naturally suggest an inquiry as to what the true Prussian militarist thought and thinks:

"1. The world political position of Germany has greatly improved since the armistice. Six months ago we were faced by a firm public opinion on the side of our enemies. Now has happened, as was inevitable, that the various elements of the Entente are working for their individual interests at the peace conference. The strength of union among the Entente has long since disappeared. England and America have driven us as competitors from the world's markets and have no special interest to injure us further. France, in order not to lose her place as a great power, seeks to strengthen it at our cost. Nevertheless, strong and influential factors are at work there for the overthrow of the present government. Throughout the entire Entente there is a growing tendency to unite the Wilsonian principles with revolutionary socialism. The result is a protest against further pressure on Germany.

"2. All this works in the armies of the Entente and has great influence. We learn from good and reliable scurces that pacifist propaganda will be pushed in every possible way in Entente countries, especially among demobilised soldiers. It is done quite openly. Newspapers spread the ideas in question, pamphlets are printed, speeches made, and at meetings the tendency of the French War Cabinet will be fought. The simple return of Alsace-Lorraine to France will be criticised and a plebiscite set forth as the best solution of this problem.

"3. Today, if this war should be resumed, anti-militarism would play quite a different role in Entente countries and armies than it did before the armistice—this is certain.

"4. It may also be affirmed that the Entente is essentially weaker in fighting strength. We have, it is true, a powerful enemy force against us theoretically, but advocates have arisen for us in the heart of this overpowering force.

"5. There is no doubt that very hard peace terms will be given us, probably inacceptable.

"6. We will not discuss here what the German people will do if the conditions are too severe. We will rather take the politics of the day and make a standard by which to measure the worth and possibilities of various possible policies in regard to the future. For a war which has not been won, one must pay and suffer. With what and how? These are the main questions for us.

"7. A fortunate turn has come for us. Positive demands for territory have grown less whereas damage done is taking a more prominent place. Alsace-Lorraine and a part of the Province of Posen must be put down as lost, but Germany will not die in consequence.

"8. The other frontiers, which were in danger, are in a different position than six months ago. Then the French dreamed of the annexation of the left bank of the Rhine, the Poles already looked upon West Prussia, the Mazurian district in East Prussia and the entire government Oppeln as part of their future kingdom. There were Germans, and unfortunately not a few, who considered this a possibility. Today, however, all these horrible pictures have passed into the background. True, the French still want permanent possession of the left bank of the Rhine, but this is only a modest return of annexation desires. We must not forget that from immemorial times, since the epoch of Charlemagne, through the eras of Louis XIV and Napoleon I, up to the last year of the war, the French mind has always seen the natural eastern frontier in the Rhine, and this Rhine frontier has always had a prominent place in the folklore of the nation. Poets have sung of it, historians written of it.

"9. When our nationalist desires in 1870 joined Alsace and parts of Lorraine to Germany, it was not so much the French nationalist sentiments which were struck, as the Alsatians were of Germanic descent and speech; it was rather the feeling, which had been handed down from the Middle Ages to the present time, the conception of the Charlemagnian Western Kingdom, extending from the Rhine to the ocean. Behind all the revenge literature we must seek this underlying thought of recovery of this great continental power as it had existed from Wittekind to Charlemagne the Great, and which German kultur had victoriously joined to the Bismarckian and Wilhelmian Eastern Kingdom.

"10. And now, when the old dream was nearly realised, the Rhine frontier will, from principle, no longer be spoken of; it will be occupied until the agricultural and economic damage done has been handed down to them, with their present stand, in order to appreciate the situation.

"11. The estimate of damage has become more precise and therefore more dangerous. We must protest against it with all the strength and all the means in our power. We dare not openly make a difference between the territorial and economic claims of our enemies, or the spirit of the Entente might be influenced against us. Therefore we must consider the economic conditions with the Entente, at the time of signing, as not finally settled. If we today have before us an Entente which is so greatly weakened in comparison with last autumn, what will it be in a few years, or in ten years? Will the Entente then be anything more than a historical memory

THE 'REAL CAUSE'

"12. We must, above all, keep before our eyes the reason of this war. It is the struggle for world dominion between two great factors, the Continent and the Anglo-Saxon race, in England and the United States; between Carthage and Rome. The Continent against the 'Oversea.'

"13. As, at that time, the Continental power won, so will it once more gain the upper hand. That lies in the essence of things. The struggle of the giants is ever harder and longer. At this time we compare ourselves with the Romans after the Battle of Cannae, when

(Continued on Page 14)

Buddhist Art In China -:- By Gertrude N. Oldroyd

"Mystical Buddhist Art from the Tang to the Sung Dynasty" is the subject of the subjoined article presented last Thursday to the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club by Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd, who is secretary to Dr. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House. The paper picks out the important development of the Buddhist Art in each dynasty and then shows the transition. No person interested in the art of China ought to miss reading this very capable and appreciative study:

THE period of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 618 to 905 is the most illustrious in Chinese annals, the Golden Age of Chinese culture, when literature and poetry flourished and the sister arts of painting and design achieved their highest perfection. During this period China was indisputably the foremost nation then on earth. Her territorial expansion was beyond even its present limits; Korea had been annexed and Persia looked on China almost as its suzerain. The empire had been newly surveyed and districted; the Southern coast was permanently incorporated and a vast commerce had opened up with the Indian Ocean and the tribes to the north and west.

The wealth of the nation had never before reached such a height. Buildings were more magnificent, clothing materials richer and food more plentiful. China had become the garden of Asia. The eastern capital, Loyang, in the valley of the Huang-ho, was rebuilt on a generous scale to accommodate more than two million inhabitants. Great public gardens and museums were at the service of the people. Religious liberty was respected and Mohammedan mosques, Jewish synagogues and even temples of Nestorian Christians were tolerated along with those of Buddhist, Taoist and Confucian faith. Great scholars thronged the imperial court and artists and musicians were called to positions among ministers of state. Literature and history were fostered, and education promoted throughout the land. Fenelossa has called this Tang period a kind of glorified Elizabethan age for China.

Buddhism, which had been officially introduced into China A.D. 67, by the Emperor Ming Ti, now took hold on the nation as it had never done before and its ideals pervaded the imagination of the time. China was in close contact with India, numbers of Indians, including 300 Buddhist monks actively preaching the faith, were to be found in the capital.

Art flourished during this period and even when foreign influences were strongest, continued to show an adherence to indigenous tradition which refused to be perverted. Ferguson says: "It has been the genius of the Chinese to preserve unchanged the same art spirit from generation to generation. China remains the only existing example of the persistence and continuance of an art life which connects itself with the earliest natural traditions. Frequently beset with strong influences from outside sources, it has never been diverted from its characteristic type. On the contrary, it has always absorbed these influences and conformed them to its own uses. It has borrowed decorative forms and perhaps even technical methods, but has clung to its own principles."

Through the Greco-Buddhist days the love of pure landscape in poetry and painting had never died out, and by the end of the seventh century new forces acting widely throughout the nation tended to bring these half-neglected aesthetic styles more into the foreground. The strong urge of Buddhism, with its emphasis on contemplation and solitude, gave to landscape painting a highly religious color. The gods were believed to love the high forests on the mountain slopes, the secluded beauty of the ancient groves. All the important recorded events in the life of Buddha Gotama are associated with the works of nature. Under the Bodhi tree he received the Truth Eternal, and under it he entered into Nirvana. His favorite retreats were the Deer Forest, the Bamboo Grove, the Vulture Peak, and he and his immediate followers accepted nothing from convert rajahs of greater value than a grove or garden plot wherein to set up their rustic shelters of leaves. Their aim was to become at heart a wild creature "filled with the forest sense of things" as one of them sung, and united with nature. To the Western mind, man has always been the center of the universe round whom the rest revolves, and this absorption in self is reflected in all the religions and arts of the Occident. In the East the opposite ideal prevails, and the fundamental conception is that all creation is one and everything which exists is fellow creature to every other.

Ananda Coomaraswamy in his book on "The Gospel of Buddhism" thus amplifies this distinction: "The Chinese landscape painter's interests are far from topographical; he uses the familiar scenes or lonely mountains and forests to interpret and communicate a mood, or express a philosopher's concept. It is in this way that landscape art, though it is not specifically Buddhist, lends itself to religious sentiment.

There is a Sung painting of the thirteenth century called the "Evening Chime of the Distant Temple." A range of mountains lifts its rugged outline in the twilight, the summits accentuated and distinct against the pale sky, the lower parts lost in mist, among which woods emerge or melt along the uneven slopes. Somewhere among those woods, on high ground, the curved roof of a temple is visible. It is just that silent hour when travelers say to themselves "The day is done," and to their ears comes from the distance the expected sound of the evening bell.

The subject is essentially the same as that which the poetic genius of Jean Francois Millet conceived in the twilight of Barbizon, at the hour when the Angelus sounds over the plain from the distant church. But as another critic has remarked on this, "What a difference in the treatment." Millet places man in the foreground, explaining the content of the picture by human action; but the Chinese artist needs no figure, nothing but a hint; the spectator must complete the thought himself.

So while the modern critic can perhaps appreciate much of this purely aesthetic quality, it is only by an effort that he realises the depth of suggestion and mystical significance which these monochrome brush drawings have for the Chinese student steeped in Buddhist nature lore and Taoist philosophy. Very often also even this underlying philosophical significance is unexpressed. The life of nature and of all non-human things is regarded in itself, its character contemplated and its beauty cherished for its own sake, not for its use and service in the life of man. There is no infusion of human sentiment into the pictures of birds and beasts, of the tiger roaring in the solitudes, of the hawk and eagle on the rocky crag, rarely is there any touch of the sportsman's interest which has inspired most European pictures of this kind. The chosen and recurrent theme is the beauty of contemplation, not of action.

In the wake of the Greco-Buddhist influence was introduced about 640 a mystical form, in which was embodied all the mystical psychology which seems to have been a part of India since Vedic days. By 700 it had grown into a dominant sect of great piety and wealthy patronage, with its central sect located upon the famous Tiental mountain. Fenelossa says in explanation of this sect: "The mysticism of the Tiental sect assumes the world to be real rather than illusory; striving, evolution; a salvation to be achieved within the body of society and human law. The opening of the inner eye to natural facts and spiritual presences that are veiled from lower forms is not the aim, but the incident of discipline. It is this however, which gives the accompanying art its vivid value and piercing imagination. The power to image forth truth in forms of glowing vision, to see the very presence of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas clad with dazzling light, to project angelic groups upon the background of contemplation and to behold the inner circulation of native affinities and sympathetic working in interwisted lines of physical and moral law, all this is of the very substance of visual art."

From this prolific Tang period over 300 names of painters have been preserved in Chinese writings, and Herbert Giles in his "History of Chinese Pictorial Art" makes mention of some thirty or forty of these, with many interesting anecdotes translated from the old books. From the prominence given to artists and their works in Chinese manuscripts we may judge of the place these occupied in the life and thought of the people. By Imperial mandate painters were summoned to the court and commissioned to adorn the palace walls with landscapes depicting the mighty grandeur of far away Szechuen, or to catch the evanescent loveliness of a flower or the glory of a plum tree in blossom; or it might be the individual charms of a favorite horse in the royal stables or a strange and beautiful bird which had attracted the emperor's attention.

The first names mentioned by Giles are those of two brothers, Yen Li-te and Yen Li-pen. Both of these were high in official rank and were particularly noted for their pictures of "people of strange countries." Yen Li-pen, the younger, was a very prolific artist. He painted portraits of the "Eighteen Scholars" or Lohans and of a number of "Meritorius Officials" for the Imperial galleries; also historical scenes, pictures of palaces, sacrificial ceremonies, fighting cocks and flying wild geese. His treatment of human figures, hats, robes, chariots, etc., was considered to be exceptionally fine. Chang Seng-yu, in the early part of the sixth century, had painted a picture of "Drunken Buddhist Priest." This picture had been a source of much annoyance to devout Buddhists, with the result that several hundred thousand cash were subscribed and Yen Li-pen was commissioned to paint a picture of "A Drunken Taoist Priest." From this anecdote we may judge something of the price paid for a picture at that time, a thousand cash being about an ounce of silver. There is a curious wood cut ascribed to one of the brothers Yen. It is entitled "Three in One," consisting of a figure of Christ, a Nestorian priest kneeling at his feet, with one hand upraised in benediction, and another priest standing behind. Three Chinese characters at the left signify "May not be rubbed," that is, sacred, and were probably inserted at the request of Nestorian priests.

Under the Tang dynasty painting was for the first time divided into Northern and Southern schools. Of these schools we are to hear further in a later paper, but I wish to mention them here in explanation of the tendencies of this period. Lawrence Binyon in his "Painting in the Far East," thus defines the two schools: "The division Northern and Southern fundamentally represented a difference of race and philosophic idea is intended to be suggested; the passage of the soul through the pleasant delights of earth to the contemplation of the infinite."

What little we know of the painting of the Tang period is dominated by the great name of Wu Tao-tsu, of whom a few more or less authentic works are preserved in Japan. Both Busheil and Binyon are authority for the statement that by universal consent Wu Tao-tsu ranks above all Chinese painters, ancient and modern. He was born about the beginning of the eighth century, near the capital city of Loyang. "A poverty stricken orphan, but endowed with a divine nature," as a youth he showed extraordinary powers and was appointed court artist by the emperor Ming Huang who reigned from 713 to 755." Chinese critics say, "He established a style of his own, different from all others; he was recognised by his age as the first painter in the world of figures, spirits, birds and beasts, houses, and flowers, and as the sage of painters by all generations." His style was firm and strong. His brush lines becoming great "lead lines" as they are used in our best stained glass window work, only the lead lines of Wu Tao-tsu were far more flexible and could be thinned out to a hair. The openings between the lines were filled with strong patches of color relieved in deep mosaic effect, one against the other. It is said that in his early years he used a fine brush, but in middle life he used a brush like a cabbage. Fenelossa ranks him as one of the very greatest line masters of the world. His fertility of imagination and his fiery swiftness of execution alike astounded his contemporaries. He is said to have painted over 300 frescoes on the walls of temples alone.

Wu Tao-tsu was first of all a great Buddhist painter, who had to find ways of expressing the new vast conceptions of his day. Such antique forms even as the charming face Kwanyin of Yen Li-pen he wished to discard, to become more direct, more human more like an actual vision. His art uses all that has come down to it from the past; Pacific ruggedness, Han rythm, the fine sculpture of the south, the rich color of the Tartar north, the dignity of Greco-Buddhism, and now the absolute pictorial form of independent brushwork.

In the literature of China are found many anecdotes of this master artist, indicative of the place he occupies in the gallery of immortals. I quote a few of these from Giles' translations: "About 750 the Emperor conceived a longing to see the scenery on the Chialing river in Szechuen and sent Wu Tao-tsu to paint it. Wu came back with nothing in the way of sketches; and when the emperor asked for an explanation, he replied, 'I have it all in my heart.' Then he went into one of the halls of the palace and 'in a single day he threw off a hundred miles of landscape.' At that date Li Ssu-hsun, the founder of the Northern school, of whom I have spoken, was much in vogue as a landscape painter, and the Emperor bade him too give a taste of his quality in the same hall. Li took several months to complete his picture; but on seeing the two works together the Emperor exclaimed, 'Li Ssu-hsun's picture of months, and Wu Tao-tzu's picture of a day, are both masterpieces indeed.'"

One writer tells us that Wu Tao-tsu was "fond of wine and of feats of strength, and that as a preliminary to work he always made himself tipsy." Here is another story. "Wu Tao-tsu once went to see some priests, and met with a somewhat rude reception. He therefore drew a donkey on a wall in the temple, and at night the furniture and other paraphernalia of the priests were all kicked to pieces. The priests were sure that this was Wu's handiwork, and begged him to erase the drawing, after which there was no more trouble." His picture of the Buddhist Purgatory affrighted thousands from their sins. It is said: "The sight of it not only made the beholder's hair stand on end, but inspired the butchers and fishmongers at the capital with such horror that many of them abandoned the trades against which all the anathemas of Buddhism were hurled, and sought a livelihood in other directions." An art critic writing in 1116 said: "This picture is very different from those now to be seen in temples and pagodas. It has no 'Knife Forest' (where the wicked are impaled on swords), no cauldron of boiling water, no ox-headed or green-faced lictors; and yet its gloomy horrors are such as to make beholders sweat and their hair stand on end, themselves shivering all the time, though it may not be cold. It has caused men to seek after virtue and give up evil practices; after which, who can say that painting is only a small art?"

Wu Tao-tsu's most famous picture, "The Death of Buddha," or "Buddha entering Nirvana" was painted in 742. We know at least the composition of this, for it was copied by many later artists, both of China and Japan, and the original is described in Chinese books. "On one of the inner walls of the great hall Wu Tao-tsu painted incidents in the career of Buddha from his birth, his period of preparation, and his appearance as a preacher of the Law, down to his entry into Nirvana. The picture includes scenery, buildings, human figures, birds and beasts, to the number of several thousands. It is the most beautiful and perfect work of all ages. While Buddha is passing into Nirvana, the bhikshus are beating their breasts and stamping, in lamentation, as though utterly beyond self-control. Even the birds of the air

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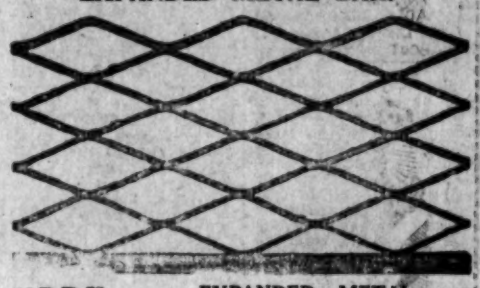

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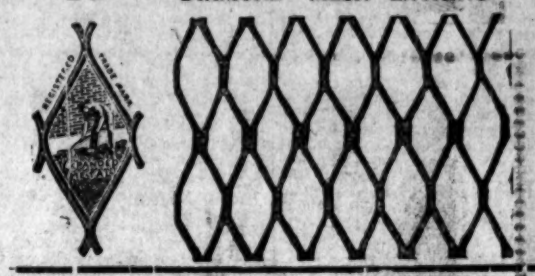

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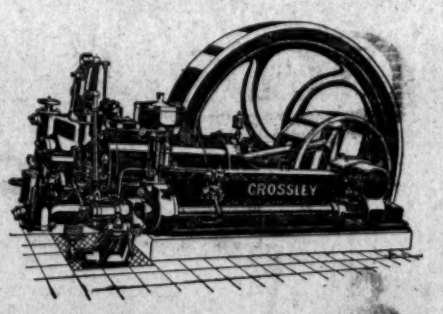

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Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Mr. Paci's illness has necessitated his removal to the Isolation Hospital. During his absence Mr. A. de Kryger is in charge of the Town Hall Concerts.

* * *

The adjective "grand" as a description of opera has come to mean for many of us a form of drama with scenery, music and action, stirring and passionate enough; but one in which the words are negligible or inaudible. A foreign tongue is as good as any other. In the evolution of grand opera the volume of a single human voice has remained constant whilst ever-increasing instrumental forces have been called in to add color and emotion. Orchestral possibilities in this direction have only recently been realised, and the new language has run riot and played havoc with balance of tone. From the legitimate use of the orchestra as a background, for support to the voice, for creation of atmosphere and mood painting, the singer has been put into an increasingly unequal contest with a host of powerful instruments. In this struggle any attempt at diction had first to be abandoned to make the voice audible at all. Occasionally even this was not successful. No wonder there is a swing back towards opera designed on more human lines. Comic opera in general has always pointed the way to the restoration of a sane proportion in these things; but so long as the accomplishments were haphazard, mere orchestral versions of the pillanics of pianoforte vamping, the devotees of the larger forms were justified in ignoring the obvious lessons contained in the lighter form. The perfection of Mozart's method was not discarded because his solution was unsuitable, but because the Mozartian idiom could not express the modern point of view. Incidentally there was a shortage of modern Mozarts.

* * *

Comic opera, in which the words could be distinctly heard, the orchestra being adequate and appropriate to the vein of the text, was first established in England by the collaboration of W. S. Gilbert with Sir Arthur Sullivan. Recent revivals show that the fulfilment of these simple requirements is still a valuable asset with the public. Unlike the Continental comic opera with its political allusion, Gilbert-Sullivan has wide claims on English-speaking people by reason of its satirising eccentric phases of English social life at the time. It is worth while pointing out the positive musical advantages of the lighter forms, and not merely their shortcomings from the "grand" opera point of view. The person who looks for grand opera effects always and everywhere, naturally misses things, for he is seeking in the wrong place. He appraises the famous comic operas on their negative side. But he should think of the positive gains which the more ambitious forms miss or entirely ignore. There is point in the words, which can be heard, and the orchestra is engaged in its proper business of adding to that point, producing enough effect, with economy of means, and never usurping the singer's right to make himself heard. In Shanghai, the "The Gondoliers," last year brought out these essential virtues fully. This year "The Pirates of Penzance" in which Sullivan's music preserves a higher level, is, I hear, even better. Mr. Young's aim at clearness of diction before everything else in the music is justified.

* * *

A proper place will be fonud in the future for the excessively orchestral forms, in which words are useless and not called for. The Russian ballet is one such; but it makes dancing of supreme importance. There will certainly be a place for forms in which the orchestra supplies the emotional suggestion of mimetic action with scenery, but without words. None of the greater composers have seriously tackled this on a large scale. Wormser's "L' Enfant Prodigue" employs only a small orchestra, with the pianoforte for certain imitative effects to which it is especially suited, mainly by its character, which prevents it combining with orchestral tones. How many of the modern operas have scene after scene where it would be better to leave the actor's facial muscles free to use as an actor can and should use them, rather than to distort his expression in vain attempts to produce words and sounds which cannot anyhow be heard. There was a story in Petrograd when I was there of a young composer who took along an immense operatic work to Mr. Albert Coates. The conductor promised to have some rehearsals of the work. A special conductor's stand had to be built to support the score which provided for an orchestra of some hundred-and-twenty 'pieces.' When it came to it, the singers had their own solution of the matter: regarding the life of their voices as their stock-in-trade, they came on and carefully opened and shut their mouths in the proper places, wisely attempting no sound at all. Mr. Coates, it is said, had a score of his own of nearly equal proportions to this, and decided to 'take it down' and re-score it for a smaller orchestra. Whether the unknown Russian composer was equally courageous over his chef-d'oeuvre I never learnt. That the music of the future will contain fewer notes and not more is the opinion of most musical prophets.

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Buddhist Art In China

(Continued from Page 12)

and the beasts of the field are wailing and knocking their heads on the ground. Only Buddha himself is placid as usual, with no trace of anguish in his face. How could the painter have thus fathomed the mysteries of life and death? The answer is, that he was inspired." There are two or three main types of design which have been preserved in more or less acurate copies; the lace Kwanyin and child type, perhaps more properly ascribed to Yen Li-pen and copied by Wu Tao-tsu; a seated, front-facing Kwanyin, remarkable for the severity of its composition, and the great Buddha Gotama.

The last painting of Wu Tao-tzu, according to legend, was a landscape which the Emperor ordered for one of the walls of his palace. "The artist prepared his materials, and concealing the wall with curtains, commenced his work. After a little while he drew aside the veil, and there lay a glorious scene, with mountains, forests, clouds, men, birds and all things as in nature. While the Emperor gazed upon it with admiration, Wu Tao-tsu, pointing to a certain part of the picture said, 'Behold this temple grot at the foot of the mountain; within it dwells a spirit.' Then clapping his hands the gate of the cave suddenly opened. 'The interior is beautiful beyond conception,' continued the artist; permit me to show the way, that your Majesty may behold the marvels it contains.' He passed within, turning round to beckon his patron to follow, but in a moment the gateway closed, and before the amazed monarch could advance a step, the whole scene faded away, leaving the wall white as before the contact of the painter's bruch. And Wu Tao-tsu was never seen again."

There were many artists at the court of Ming Huang, contemporaries of Wu Tao-tsu and some of them pupils of the master. He was jealous of his fame and it was dangerous for an aspiring pupil to acquire too much of the master's skill. One of these, Lu Leng-chia was a fine landscape painter, but especially excelled in Buddhistic subjects and "The Sixteen Lohans," by him was accounted a good picture. So also was his "Buddha" in which he produced quite a new and original rendering. However, on an evil day, he copied a motive from Wu Tao-tsu and passed it off as his own. When Wu came upon this imitation he said to Lu, "Your style which has hitherto been inferior to mine, is now equal to it. You have come to the end of your tether." A month later Lu Leng-chia died.

Under the Tang dynasty there were many painters of horses and of these the name of Han Kan heads the list. In his youth he was pot-boy at an inn where Wang Wei bought liquor. The story is told that when Han Kan was sent to collect money from Wang, who was a slow pay, he beguiled the time by drawing men and horses on the ground. The cider artist was so impressed with the lad's ability that he gave 20,000 cash annually and set him to study painting for over ten years. The Emperor was very fond of horses, having as many as 40,000 in his stables. Han Kan was summoned to court and told to study horse-painting under another artist of the day, Chen Jung. When Han Kan was reproved for not obeying orders he said, "All the horses in the imperial stables are my teachers." (One of the most remarkable of his horse pictures is "A Hundred Colts." This, to judge from the wood cuts which have come down to us, consisted of two discs with fifty animals on each, all in various positions, no two alike.) Han Kan was also a fine portrait demons and the like; also portraits of eminent Buddhist priests. demons and the like; also portraits of eminent Buddhist priests.

In the British Museum is a painting attributed to Han Kan. It represents a Boy-Rishi of Taoist legend riding on a goat of supernatural size, while goats and rams of small terrestrial breed gambol and frisk around. The Rishi carries over his shoulder a flowering plum-branch on which a bird-cage hangs.

Through the ninth century, amid the rumblings of the storm which was to shake the mighty Tang to its foundations, many artists still struggled for expression of their Buddhist visions. The Sixteen Lohans, the Bodisattvas, Kwanyin and other personages of the growing Buddhist pantheon were favorite subjects, as well as great philosophers and priests. The figures are carefully drawn, but the faces are rather coarse and the forms ungraceful, although there is a great wealth of color, with rich landscape backgrounds, and the trees drawn in deep opaque colors like jade are an improvement upon the early Tang and pre-Tang Tartar trees.

By the tenth century a Tartar tribe from the north-west had almost annihilated the Northern provinces, and the great dynasty of Tang was tottering to its fall. In these disordered times the Confucians came to the fore and in the confusion and reaction o. the petty dynasties which followed, many art treasures o Buddhism were destroyed and few, if any, actual originals o this rich and productive perioc remain.

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(*Kansas City Star*)

Chicago pie wagon drivers are now making as high as $100 a week.

The Mercury-winged huckleberry peddlers have just signed a new agreement with the master bakers. The public gasped and smiled wearily today when the announcement was made.

John Safstrom smiled, too, but not wearily He has driven a pie wagon for twenty years and remembers pie when it was a nickel a hunck and the hunks the size of a bartender's apron.

"Why, driving a pie wagon is one of the high arts," he said. "I've juggled enough custard pies in the last 20 years to give Charlie Chaplin paralysis of the salary arm, and I know.

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"The pie wagon driver has to peg the town's pie appetite. Now say, for instance, there is a big convention of Boston gents in town at some hotel. Does the driver go down there loaded up with lemon meringue. He does not. He knows that Boston people eat apple pie.

Say the town is full of nice old women, here for some Sunday school convention. He loads up with custard pie and pumpkin pie. Old women like nice, kind pies.

"Or January 1, in the old days, when all the boys used to have a funny taste in their mouths and nothing ever set well, that was gooseberry pie day. Something sour. Get it?

"The pie wagon boys never overlook a bet like the stock market being jumpy. If the market is running crazy they know that none of the brokers will have time to go to their clubs for lunch, but will grab it 'off the arm.' There is bound to be a good demand in the restaurants around the exchange.

WHAT SOUTHERNERS WANT

"When there is a bunch of Southern people in town it is a good day for hot mince pie with brandy sauce. Those Southerners always want something with a hint of varnish or patent medicine in it.

"You see, driving a pie wagon isn't just loading up the old bus and stepping on the gas. A good pie wagon driver has to be a night owl, a high jacking salesman, a rough-riding chauffeur, and a linguist who can talk to 47 varieties of cooks. Why $100 a week for that is small change."

Another bomb was dropped on the stunned city when the egg inspectors announced they were worth $8 a day.

HAVE TO BE EXPERTS

"An egg may look amateur, but we know it is bound to disappoint somebody. The secret? That is just what we are not putting out. That is where the $8 a day idea comes in."

"It takes two years to be able to look at an egg and to tell the story of its life," said J. A. Schoonover, head of the omelet judges. "The public doesn't know a rotten egg from a good one until it is tasted. But an egg expert can look at an egg and describe the hen who laid it."

The Wrong Stuff

"Ma'am, there's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."

"Then make him take it back ordered trout."

Topics In Brief

Sir Oliver Lodge will find numbers of people in this country anxious to commune with departed spirits.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

All will be forgiven if Europe will ship over a few thousand willing houseworkers in place of the deported "Reds."—*Chicago Daily News.*

No one can ever doubt the miracles who sees the minister living on his salary fixed ten years ago, and keeping out of debt.—*Universalist Leader.*

Nothing makes the Republicans madder than to have the President change his mind, except to have him refuse to change his mind.—*Greensboro News.*

The learned preachers who declare that the world is losing faith should consider the number of hair-restorers on the market.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Problems of Better Furnishing.

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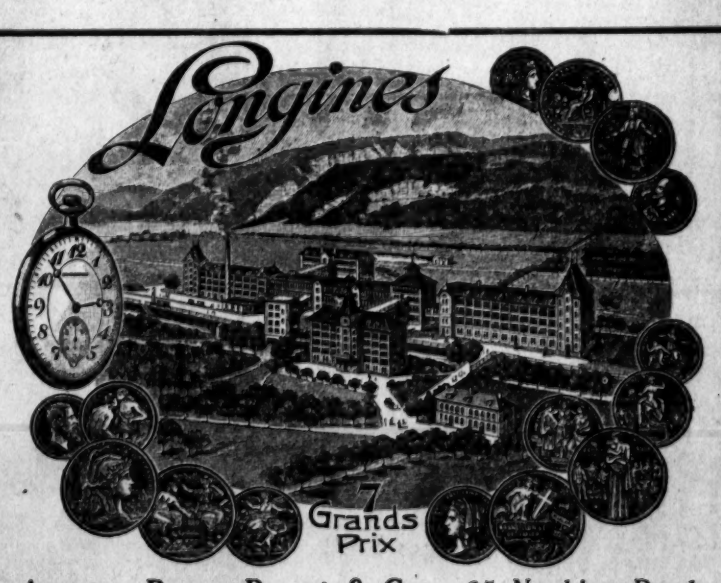

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A Frank Discussion Of What Will Happen In The Next War

(Continued from Page 12)

Hannibal stood before the gates. Everything appeared to be lost. And yet the Romans were destined to be victors in this war for dominion, for the power beyond the sea had in itself the seed of death. The Romans knew this. And it is the same with us. Germany must remember that the present war is nothing else than an episode in the struggle with the Anglo-Saxon race for world dominion; an episode which has developed in a manner which is not absolutely to our disadvantage. On the contrary, when we count the gains and losses, the present conditions in the world are from our standpoint, similar, and balance. It is true the Anglo-Saxons, our chief enemies, have been strengthened through this war. Yet not directly. Indirectly, it is the contrary. Without France England is weak on the Continent where she (France) is the strongest outpost. We have so thoroughly weakened the latter that she will never be able to recover. After such a bloodletting, sickness will set in. The more so since the Anglo-Saxons the British as well as the Americans, are determined to hold the commerce of the Allies in their own hands.

DOESN'T FEAR FRANCE

"14. In spite of the intoxication of victory, France, in the coming years, will be weaker than she was before the war. At any rate, she will not be a danger to us. Quite different is it, even if not unfavorable to us, with the second cornerstone of the Anglo-Saxons on the Continent, the Poles. Thanks to our century long, wise Eastern policy this second factor existed merely in theory before the war. The Polish kingdom was stricken from the list of states. No one in Europe troubled about the Poles, and only the determination of this tenacious race kept them from being lost in the German Empire—at least the part inhabited by Prussians. The bonds with France, strengthened for hundreds of years by community of interests against us, were overcome. Russia, during the last ten years, had gained considerable influence, but this was not really anti-German nor anti-Prussian. We still had great influence among the Poles. Remember, since the beginning of the war, the Russian court party and then its opposite, the Bolsheviki.

"15. The Poles, as outpost for Anglo-French policies, did not exist before the war and are now about to be pushed back to their former place. Here our position has undoubtedly weakened, but even here much has developed to favor us. It was very satisfactory to us that our deadly enemies, the Czechs, should fight the Poles in Teschen. The Poles were naturally enraged, and the result is that we need have no fear of an alliance between these two races, both enemies of ours.

"16. This advantage came to us quite unexpectedly and may be placed on the side of clear winnings. And there is another anti-Polish element in the East, which we worked for and in which we have put capital—the Ukrainians.

CREDIT TO AUSTRIA

"17. We must give the Austrians the credit for having stirred up the Ukrainians, but the support and the entire structure came from Germany, both before and during the war. Without us the Ukrainians could not today be against the Poles. It is to the lasting credit of the 'Ostmarkenvereine' that, even when the immediate breaking out of war was not thought of, they always insisted upon the necessity of not taking measures against the Poles in Prussia, but to raise up enemies for them in the East, on the borders of the former Polish kingdom. True, Russia directed her Polish policy in our favor and often under our direct influence, but that might change. At any rate, the forethought for the Ukrainian-Lithuanian work was during the war, proved to have been excellent. Both Lithuania and Ukrania refused to become part of the former Polish Kingdom. Our active assistance has torn from the Poles almost the whole of East Galicia and delivered it to our Eastern partisans. Publications of all kinds, in various languages, in regard to the Lithuanian and Ukrainian question will, through us, be spread throughout neutral and enemy countries. In certain Entente countries, especially, naturally, in America, the sources are those which form public opinion by general news on the Lithuanian and Ukrainian question. The great success of our efforts in this territory permits us to hope for attainment of our ends. What German state philosophers ingeniously created as theories, as well as all that has been brought into practical being by German politicians, both from Vienna and Berlin, is still young. The conception of 'Poles' is very old. For a time stricken from state dictionaries, it need only be freshened. It is no newcomer on the European political horizon. Most countries need merely look back in their archives in order to learn the role played by the Poles. It is different with our newly created allies, the Lithuanians, and especially the Ukrainians. It is an immense gain for us that they have been created and also that they not only are not united with the Poles in policy, but are against them. But we must not forget that these young and promising plants must be well cared for and supported if they are to be further developed. Our propaganda must not stop for an instant in strengthening the self-consciousness of this creation and to turn it against the Polish element. This will not rest on single, energetic action on our part. This will also come into consideration, as, for instance, the attack on the Poles in East Galicia, which was and still will be wisely and energetically supported by us. But the main thing is constant propaganda for years to come. The signing of peace, which may be formally done, does not, of course, mean an end to the development of our political ends. The Lithuanian and Ukrainian affairs will always be of great importance to us. It is a question of two points of support for our policy in regard to Russia.

"18. In all Eastern questions we must not forget that they all hang together and each in itself is merely a part of the great Russian problem for us, just as this is merely the last step in the account to be settled with the Anglo-Saxons and toward the world dominion.

POLES MUST BE WEAKENED

"19. We need Lithuania and Ukrania as German outposts, as Poland must be weakened. As France in the West, so Poland in the East is the cornerstone of Anglo-Saxon Continental power. Poland guarded, the way to Russia is closed. If we succeed in keeping Poland down, it will mean enormous gains for us. In the first place, France's position on the Continent is, in the long run, untenable; second, the way to Russia is an open. That is, even for a blind man, Germany's future. Russia is now ripe, if planted with German seed, to come into the great German future. Nothing must disturb us in the great problem before us. Poland is the sole, but a very powerful, obstacle.

"20. Therefore it is important not to lose courage, but to keep in mind that things might be much worse than they are; on the other hand, however, we must continue our work ceaselessly in the East, and ever keep before our eyes the gigantic reward which we hope to obtain.

"21. If we succeed in hindering the building up of a strong Poland, then the future is quite clear for us. Then the Anglo-Saxons cannot close the road to Russia to us. We will undertake the restoration of Russia, and in possession of such support we will be ready, within ten or fifteen years, to bring France, without any difficulty, into our power. The march toward Paris will be easier then than in 1914. The last step but one toward the world dominion will be reached. The Continent is ours.

THE LAST STRUGGLE

"23. Afterward will follow the last stage, the closing struggle between the Continent and the 'Overseas.'"

In a sense, all comment on this letter is unnecessary. And yet certain things stand out strikingly. First of all, the gap between the various Entente countries has been materially widened in the eight months that have followed the writing of the letter, and Germany's purpose to take advantage of this breakdown in the alliance between her conquerors has been disclosed in her attitude toward signing the protocol. Second, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the world to recognise the significance of Erzberger's statement: "Therefore we must consider the economic conditions with the Entente, at the time of signing, as not finally settled." In a word, Germany did not mean to pay when she knew what the conditions might be. She signed with the intention of not paying, and, unless Erzberger's words have lost their meaning, she does not mean to pay now. Third, the idea held in America that Germany has lost the war outright finds denial in Erzberger's assertion that "the present war is nothing else than an episode in the struggle with the Anglo-Saxon race for world dominion; an episode which has developed in a manner which is not absolutely to our disadvantage." In a word, Erzberger, the leader of the peace movement of 1917, as late as April, 1919, was beginning again to fall into the language of Bernhardi and talk about the "next war." Not less significant is the assertion: "We have so thoroughly weakened France that she will never be able to recover." Bernhardi said, "We must so deal with France in the next war that she will never cross our path again." Erzberger notes that this part of the program has been fulfilled.

But most important of all in this sensational document is the discussion of Poland. Poland, says Erzberger, is the real peril. All the resources of propaganda, pacifism, agitation, must be concentrated on keeping Poland weak. "If we succeed in keeping Poland down, it will mean enormous gains for us. In the first place, France's position on the Continent is, in the long run, untenable. Second, the way to Russia is then open. That is, even for a blind man, Germany's future."

AIMED AT POLAND

Now, if one chooses to go back over the recent tangle to the still recent past, it will be seen that from the beginning it is against Poland that there has been revealed all the so-called liberal criticism of the peace terms. When Poland was conceded Danzig and a wide corridor the agitation among the so-called "liberals" in Great Britain was so great that Lloyd George insisted on narrowing the corridor and putting Danzig under the league of nations. Poland was to have Upper Silesia, which was Polish by race and contained the great mineral deposits of the East, but in its final form the treaty subjected the question to a plebiscite, and the Germans have been organising that plebiscite.

The French perceived early that a strong Poland was essential to the balance of power in Europe. French policy has aimed to make Poland strong, and nobody has stated the reasons for this policy more clearly than Trzberger. But what has been the consequence? Liberal papers in America and in England have teemed with denunciation of the French Continental policy. "French Imperialism," "French Desire to Erect a Balance of Power System in Europe" have filled columns daily and weekly in British liberal newspapers and in American magazines.

It has been an essential circumstance in the German plan to resume the attack upon Western civilisation; that France, weakened materially by the war, should be stricken morally by Allied criticism. The German recognises that if he can get rid of France he can get rid of Poland, and German propaganda has labored long and patiently in discrediting France and in arousing suspicion and opposition to Poland.

I have told my readers many times in the past months that the future peace of Europe depended upon a proper solution of the Polish question. If Poland were left weak a resumption of the German campaign for world dominion seemed to me inevitable. But Erzberger has indicated with compelling clarity a far more significant estimate that Germany places upon Poland.

OLD INFLUENCES AT WORK

It is one of the unfortunate circumstances ever present in the case of Germany that she is able to enlist in Anglo-Saxon countries a very large influence among so-called liberals against those who, for the time being, interfere with her purposes or stand in her pathway. In all the period before the war the men who told Great Britain of the coming storm, the men who bade Great Britain prepare, were assailed by the liberal press and the liberal statesmen without limit. Since Germany surrendered the same influences have been concentrated against the countries and races that might serve as a barrier against a resumption of the German attack. Erzberger's letter gives the whole scheme away. Erzberger's letter shows how little touched by the war German purpose has been and how inevitably—now as in the past, before the war and during the war—liberal leaders and liberal journals have blindly and almost fatally played the German game.

It is not too late to keep Poland strong. Some of the worst mistakes of the past have been remedied. East Galicia has been assigned to Poland, although only for a limited period of time. Plebiscites remain to be taken in Upper Silesia, which Erzberger calls Oppeln in his letter. Fear of the Bolshevist has contributed to the amelioration of the situation. A recognition of German purpose should contribute still more. Reading Erzberger's letter, one can see the extent of our victory over the German and the permanence of the lesson taught.

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Wife's Duty To Make Home Restful, Business Women Say

By HANNAH MITCHELL
(New York Tribune)

"WHAT kind of questions shall I ask my husband?" queried the little bride. "I do want to be a help to him in his business and I'm sure you ought to be able to tell me how."

She was at tea with a few of the sterner of her sex, two of them married and one decidedly not. All were business and professional women; one in advertising, one a lawyer, and one the confidential secretary to a famous name. For a while none of them said anything. At the invitation to venture where angels dared not tread, they would at least start the ball on tiptoe.

"I think it every woman's duty to help her husband in business, don't you?" This anxiously from the bride.

"I suppose so," said the lawyer, the unmarried one of the company. The subject didn't interest her particularly.

"Why," said the advertising woman, a very happily married person whose husband was in the same line of work, "you could ask him every night about his work for the day."

"Well, I do sometimes," confessed the bride, "but he just says 'Oh, all right,' and changes the subject. If I try to ask any other questions I don't think he likes it very well. He doesn't answer them as if he liked to."

THEY ALL DO

"Of course he doesn't," said the secretary, "and I don't blame him one bit." Then turning to the others she said: "Why can't we give the child some real advice? This is a vital subject and one that we've often talked over among ourselves. Why should we act like tired business men when we have our first chance to do a little missionary work? We may be able to save the happiness of one home if we tell what we believe."

"Well," began the lawyer, taking advantage of an opportunity to say a few choice, cutting things, "I think there should be a statute against any woman's saying when her husband comes in in the evening: 'Well, what kind of a day did you have today?'"

"Oh," gasped the little bride, "that is just what I always ask."

"Surely," continued the lawyer brutally, "they all do, and the tone of voice and inflection show they don't care at all. It's just a made greeting and most provoking because it recalls all the petty irritations of the day. Why do they all ask that, anyway?"

"Since I've been in the business world," interrupted the advertising woman by way of taking the fire off the defenseless little bride, "I've come to the conclusion that no woman should get married until she has had a certain amount of business experience."

"It takes ten years for them to learn anything," snapped the lawyer.

"And usually they don't get married after that length of time, do they?" purred the bride by way of evening the score between herself and the lawyer.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

"Oh, girls!" pleaded the secretary.

"But, seriously," began the little bride again, "I do think a wife should be a help to her husband in business. You know, there are so many attractive women in business nowadays that if the wife doesn't take an interest"——

"Exactly," said the lawyer, bringing her hands together a la that great legal light Tulkinghorn. "Now, we don't need any great amount of ratiocination to explain the new interest of the white kittens in business."

"It's a phase to be worked out," smiled the advertising woman, "and I for one will contribute my feeble advice to the newly wed and will try to be agreeable about it—at least, part of the time," and she looked significantly at the lawyer, "although I'll admit there are some things so irritating about women who simply live at home that it is at times a job to be sweet tempered. Truly, I mean nothing personal," she added for the benefit of the little bride, "it's just the generalities that are maddening."

"You have a job that is just as important as that of your husband," said the secretary, addressing the bride. "Remember that it is your job all by yourself and that you don't need to be ashamed of it. But be sure you take the full responsibility of it. Don't wear your husband out by telling him what a bad day you have had with the maid. Leave the troubles of the day until he is sort of readjusted from his office atmosphere to that of the home.

A MODEL EVENING

"What you want is to make him feel that you are interested and sympathetic with what he is doing. Don't ask a lot of questions. Let him tell you about his work as the mood strikes him. But make the mood strike. It's up to you to draw him out.

"My idea for a model evening would be: First, that you greet him sweetly and rather impersonally. Second, that you have dinner ready when he arrives. Then tell him in as entertaining a fashion as possible the things that you have accomplished. Keep up a rapid fire on what you have done until you see him begin to grow restive. You know a man's eyes begin to wander and his replies become abstract when he himself wants to say something and you keep right on talking. Well, let him suffer for a while. Then give him a chance. He will take it then, I feel sure. He will tell you all about his business. All you need do is to suit yourself to his temper and listen. You always were so popular with men that I'm sure you know the art of being a good listener. If he gets into the habit of telling his business successes and disappointments to you in this way I believe you will really be a help to him. You will furnish an outlet and your naturally practical feminine self will assert itself with really valuable suggestions as you become more conversant with his work. The most important thing about this suggestion of mine, however, is that he will be able to talk out his problems to you, and at you, and relax."

"Yes," said the advertising woman, "the home should be a soothing, restful place. And it all depends upon the wife to make it so. Before I was married my sister kept the apartment for one. She had never held an office job, and as I look back now I know that she had no conception of what I did all day. But the way in which she expected me to go to the theater or out to dinner with her every evening nearly ruined my disposition. She often said, when I was particularly impatient, 'You are out meeting interesting people all day and I haven't talked to a soul except the iceman.'

"I would have given a good deal to have traded places with her for a few days, just to let her meet the so-called 'interesting people,' but I don't suppose the firm would have stood for it. Now that I have kept house I realise that she had some arguments. But she ought not to have been so dependent on me for her entertainment. She should have been able to get out and find her own amusement."

AN ENTERTAINING HUSBAND

"I've noticed that many women expect their husbands to be kind of entertainment bureaus for them," glared the lawyer. "They not only expect the man going out to business to return with plans and pep for a gay evening, but to buy the tickets and attend to all the details for the entertainment as well. A wife may spend the day in the shopping district and simply be too busy to go near a theater or an agency. She will nevertheless expect her husband, whose office is some place below the Bridge, to have procured the best seats in the house and be home to dinner on time.

"And why can't women living at home mail their own letters?" The lawyer had become a prosecuting attorney. "The clinging vine, even in an apartment house where all she has to do is to give the letters to the elevator man, will give them to the business person of the house to mail. He or she usually carries them in a pocket for several days, and then, upon discovering them, make a special trip to the post office, which is never mentioned at home, of course."

"Stopping in here and there on various errands is always expected of the business member of the family," agreed the secretary; "it is most exasperating."

So the conversation continued. Whether the conclusions and criticisms were of benefit to the little bride and smoothed her married life only time can tell.

A FEW 'DON'TS'

But these few business women assembled might have drawn up a list of "don'ts" for wives from their viewpoint, which presumably approaches that of the business man as nearly as that of any woman could:

"Don't ask unintelligent questions about the man's business.

"Don't tell your household troubles.

"Don't complain, except in self-defense.

"Don't give a man letters to mail or ask him to buy tickets or to match a piece of silk.

"Don't lie in bed in the morning after being out late the night before. Get up for breakfast, anyway, and then go to bed again after your husband has left for the office.

"Don't have headaches. Even when you do have one, call it something else, if you must mention it."

"Don't ask your husband what he wants for dinner."

War service taught many married women new things about being wives. Women who had been "homebodies" for years and believed that they never wanted to be anything else were inspired by patriotism to get out and work, in offices, canvasing for campaigns and other duties, toward helping win the war. Some of these wives had to help support themselves and their children while their husbands were in the army. Others did volunteer work purely for patriotic reasons.

Mrs. John J. Morehead, who is interested in the Bryn Mawr drive, herself a graduate of Bryn Mawr, worked for the Red Cross during the war.

"I always thought I knew something about being a good wife," said Mrs. Morehead last week, "but, oh, the resolutions I have made since I worked in an office!

"My husband went overseas in the service, and I took my little daughter to Washington to live. I went into one of the Red Cross offices and for the first time in my life settled down to regular office routine.

"At first I tried to run an apartment, getting up early enough to get breakfast and do some of the straightening up before I went to work. At noon I often went home and got lunch. And then in the evening I cooked dinner. I say this is what I tried to do, and I found I simply could not do it. I had to have a 'wife.'

"One of my friends whose husband had gone overseas took the apartment with me. She has a little girl near the age of mine. It was this woman's part of the bargain to keep the apartment and take care of the children while I was at business. My business experience taught me many things that a wife should not do.

"A wife should not announce to her tired husband immediately he comes into the house that the cook has left. That is disturbing news on top of a hard day's work and, besides, it isn't his job. She is expected to run the household, and he should not be burdened with the troublesome part of it.

IN THE LIMOUSINE OUTSIDE

"Another thing a wife should not do is call at the office before the business day is over and send in word that she is waiting. I have seen many conferences ruined by the whispered announcement to one of the men that his wife is in the limousine outside. A man who has been concentrating on some vital business problem and giving off splendid ideas will immediately become preoccupied and scattered in his thought. The scolding he knows is coming outside over the fifteen or twenty minute wait of his wife drives away his power to do anything worth while on the business.

"I have come to the conclusion from my experience as a 'husband' that a wife should be some one pleasant to look at, and restful, and quiet and full of sympathy, if not understanding."

Another group of war workers, many of whom are wives, who learned some things about their real life jobs, is the Motor Corps of America. Colonel Helen Bastedo said that she believed the military discipline of her organisation had made better wives of the women who belonged.

"Punctuality was one of the lessons to the women of the Motor Corps which I am sure all husbands will appreciate. Late dinners and keeping busy husbands waiting half an hour at noon just to pay luncheon checks are faults of the past among the women of the corps, I hope.

'TO OBEY' MAY RETURN

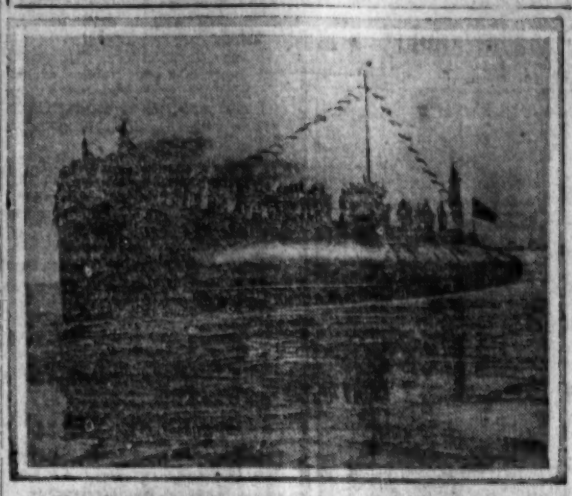
"Obedience, which most New York women have stricken from the list of marriage obligations, was another lesson of war service. Yes, I mean it," she continued as she noticed the smiles of her listeners. "The A B C of discipline was taught in the Motor Corps, and discipline is one of the last lessons ever learned by American women. They also learned respect for their superiors. I am not joking about that, either. It is true that women usually have to be convinced as to who their superiors are, but in our training they learned, and respect is one of the important qualities to a happy marriage.

"A sense of the proper values was taught on the drillroom floor. Mrs. Jones, the lady of millions, found out that little Miss Secretary Smith was a better woman than she was in our training. The lesson could not help making her a more helpful wife. She would not exaggerate the value of her own social importance after that and she would have more feeling and humanity toward life in general.

"The war reached the women of America and taught them unselfishness and kindliness. Those qualities cannot help making happier families and better wives."

The ambition for business experience, the desire to do something toward a career, was one of the effects of the war on women. The business experience of thousands of women ought to have its effect upon the wifedom of the country. The practical minds of women will apply to themselves and their homes the lessons they learn in the business world of what is helpful and what is hindrance to them in their home environment.

Latest Of Uncle Sam's Submarines



The giant submarine S-16, latest of Uncle Sam's subs, which was recently launched and christened at Bridgeport, Conn. The S-16 has a cruising radius sufficient to take her to Japan and back without re-fueling. She is 200 feet long and of 900 tons displacement, and carries a crew of fifty men and four officers. The photograph shows the submersible lying at anchor at Bridgeport after the launching from the yards of the Lake Submarine Boat Company.

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IRISH POET TELLS OF HOME STORMS

William Butler Yeats Says Self-Government To Suit The People Must Come

IS OPPOSED TO COERCION

To Lecture In U. S. And In Canada On The Irish Theater Movement

New York, Jan. 25.—Ireland has quite gone mad over politics and little will be accomplished by that country until some form of self-government is determined upon to the satisfaction of the people, according to William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet and leader of the Irish Theater movement, who arrived here yesterday on the Carmania for a lecture tour of the United States and Canada.

This is the poet's first visit here since the war. He is accompanied by Mrs. Yeats, whom he married in 1917, and who is seeing America for the first time. They both expressed delight at arriving, but Mrs. Yeats said she had hoped for sunshine after such a stormy trip as they had coming over. They were off Halifax at the same time as the Powhattan.

"Ireland is now a country of oppression," said Mr. Yates, who looked every bit the idealist and dreamer he is said to be, with his unruly hair pushed back from his well-shaped brow and a flowing tie setting off the English tweed suit he wore. "While there is much talk of freedom, there is little to be had. Because of the great political battles now being waged one must guard his speech and even the mail is not allowed to pass untouched. It is quite the usual thing nowadays to have my letters opened, and to make matters worse, they are often mixed and the proper ones never reach me. It is extremely vexing but everyone attributes it to the general conditions and there is comparatively little complaining about it, the people taking the attitude of watchful waiting for the day when all these difficulties will be adjusted.

"For my part, I only know in a general way the big political issues, for I am not a politician, but I do know that something must be done in Ireland. A settlement will be difficult because of the many factions, but a settlement there must be. Of course, at the present time the Sinn Feiners are in the majority, and will remain so until something is offered, but the Dominion Government, which wants the largest possible measure of home rule, is also very powerful. I do not think that Ulster should be coerced any more than the remainder of the country. There should be some way to permit both to work out their destiny. Personally I am an Irish Nationalist, and believe that the present unrest will settle as soon as there is some form of self-government."

When questioned concerning the "Irish" bonds that have been offered in this country, Mr. Yeats said he had no opinion on them, explaining that he always kept clear of high finance. He said that the theater is experiencing a most peaceful period in Ireland, for the people were too much taken up with the political strife to rail at the theater.

"Why, really, my play the 'Player Queen,' which was recently produced, was so shocking that one lady who saw it remarked to me that, having seen the play, she would never be a good woman again, and still the press quite ignored it, whereas 'Countess Kathleen,' which I produced several seasons ago as a religion play, caused no end of comment."

Mr. Yeats says there is much more speaking of the Irish language since the Sinn Feiners became so powerful. He will speak before the Poetry Society of America at the American Arts Club on Jan. 29.

Austrians Damage Fleet Of Warships

Geneva, Jan. 16 (delayed).—Austrian war vessels which under the terms of the peace treaty must be handed over to the Allies have been damaged.

A despatch from Turin states that the allied naval commission which arrived recently at Cattaro confirms first reports that the Austrian fleet had been seriously disabled.

The Austrians were said to have destroyed or removed the principal parts of the machinery of the ships, rendering them incapable of navigation, only the hulls remaining in good condition. Repairs, it is said, will require several months before the vessels can be made ready for the sea. The fleet includes 1 battleship, 3 large cruisers, 4 torpedo-cruisers, 12 torpedo boats and some smaller craft.

The Austrians blamed the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. The ships now actually will be towed to Toulon and Marseilles for repairs.

Amerongen Trick Fails In Effort To Snap Wilson

Enterprising photographers, benefiting by the successful stunt at Amerongen, Holland, when photograhs of the ex-Kaiser were made from a passing hay wagon, tried to obtain photographs of President Wilson in the White House grounds. The photographers hid their cameras in a load of hay and the driver slowly passed the White House grounds. Secret Service men, however, discovered the attempt, and after confiscating the exposed plates permitted the photographers to go. The photograph shows the camera men atop their wagon about to start on their trip.

Five Struggling Republics

Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan And Georgia And Their Needs

New York, January 25.—Recognition and help for the Russian Republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia was urged recently before the House Committee on Ways and Means by Walter M. Chandler, one-time Representative from the State of New York. Mr. Chandler has just come back from a trip through the Russian territory he is now representing. He sees in them the strongest bulwark against Bolshevism.

"The Republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia are distinct nationalities and separate States from the Poles and Poland," he said, "and each and every one of them has been a mighty bulwark, an immovable barrier against Bolshevism for more than two long years.

"During the Summer of 1919, I traveled extensively in the Baltic countries, by boat, train, and automobile, and studied closely the economic, industrial, agricultural, military, and political conditions existing there. I was deeply impressed by what I saw and heard. I rode along hundreds of miles of Esthonian, Lettish, and Lithuanian battle lines. I was astonished at their system of barbed-wire defense which seemed to me much superior to those that I had seen on the battlefields of France. They looked to me to be insurmountable barriers, impregnable bulwarks with many thousands of brave Esthonian, Lettish, and Lithuanian warriors behind them."

Mr. Chandler went on to tell why he thought these five Russian republics are entitled to full rights of self-determination.

"By self-determination is meant, as I understand it, that any considerable group of people having a proper physical basis of territory and population with certain national earmarks or characteristics of race, language and religion could claim this right of self-determination, provided a proper educational basis of citizenship could be shown, and provided further that many years of oppression had been exercised by the dominating power over the smaller power seeking separation and claiming rights of self-determination and independence.

"Now, it is easily demonstrable that all these conditions and characteristics exist in the history of the Baltic Republics of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as in the history of the Caucasian Republics of Azerbaidjan and Georgia, in their claims to rights of self-determination.

"In the first place, the territory of each is large enough. Esthonia, the smallest of all these States, is larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Costa Rica or Honduras. The population of each is larger than that of many small countries of the world now recognised as independent.

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS BARS

"In the second place, all the earmarks, all the characteristics of race, language, and religion are present in the cases of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia in their claims to rights of self-determination.

"The Esthonians are Finns in blood; the Russians are Slavs. The Esthonians are Finnish in language; the Russians are Slavic. The Esthonians are Lutheran in religion; the Russians are Orthodox Greek Catholics.

"The Letts and Lithuanians are Indo-Europeans in blood and language; the Russians are Slavs. The Letts are overwhelmingly Luthern, and the Lithuanians are overwhelmingly Roman Catholics, while the Russians are overwhelmingly Orthodox Greek Catholics.

"The population of Azerbaidjan is composed of Turks and Tatars, while their religion is Mohammedan, being radically different from the Slavic blood and Orthodox Greek Catholic religion of the Russians.

"The people of Georgia are, like the Russians, Greek Catholics, but are radically different in blood, language, history, and civilisation.

"Finally, the educational basis of citizenship is marked in the case of each of the Baltic and Caucasian States. The Esthonians and Letts lead with a percentage of literacy that exceeds 90 percent, while the populations of Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia do not fall far below this.

"On the other hand, the illiteracy of Russia is, by conservative estimate, 70 percent, and is placed by many writers higher than that. This diversity of educational status between Russia, on the one hand, and Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia, on the other, is radical and phenomenal. Another condition of Mr. Wilson's theory of self-determination is thus completely fulfilled.

"As to the fourth and last element of the doctrine of self-determination, the element of oppression, this is a matter of common history and requires no discussion. During a thousand years Russia has oppressed, in a most barbaric manner at times, all peoples within her borders, including her own people. She has most ferociously persecuted and oppressed any nation within her borders who asserted vigorous national life or made claims to rights of self-determination and independence.

"It will thus be seen that the territory of each of the Baltic and Caucasian republics is large enough, that the population is adequate, that the earmarks of nationality under Mr. Wilson's definition of self-determination are present, that the educational status of the people of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia is superior to that of Russia, and that centuries of cruel oppression have been visited by Russia upon each and all of them. These elements and considerations make a complete case for the little republics in their claims to rights of self-determination and independence.

PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

"Much might be said in favor of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial life of all the Baltic and Caucasian States to justify the contention that there is sufficient economic basis for separate national life. Their resources, together with the possibilities of the commercial ports of Libau, Riga, Memel, Reval, Baku, and Batoum, are strongly suggestive of their ability to be self-sustaining.

"Esthonia, the smallest and poorest of the Baltic republics, paid 50,000,000 rubles into the Russian treasury in 1913. This money paid all the expenses of her Local Government and left a balance, a net deposit, of 5,000,000 rubles for the benefit of some other provinces of the Russian Empire that showed a deficit. Esthonia being the smallest and poorest, this fact alone is proof of the economic abilities of all the non-Russian republics to be self-sustaining under an independent regime.

"These little States have met every possible objection to their claims to independence. They agree to pay their proportionate share of the Russian pre-war debt, to allow the Allies or the League of Nations to determine the amount, and to pledge their national resources and future transportation across their territory revenues for the payment.

"They agree to keep Reval, Memel, Libau, Riga, Baku, and Batoum open to Russia as Danzig is kept open to the Poles and Fiume to the Jugo-Slavs, under the control and enforcement of a League or Alliance of Nations.

"They agree that port duties and customs shall be uniform and equitable, with just and uniform regulations concerning railway transportation across their territories in order that Russia may be in no way crippled in her economic and commercial life by the independence of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Azerbaidjan and Georgia."

Secretary Glass and Mr. Hoover have already made recommendations that a loan of $150,000,000 for food relief be made to these five republics.

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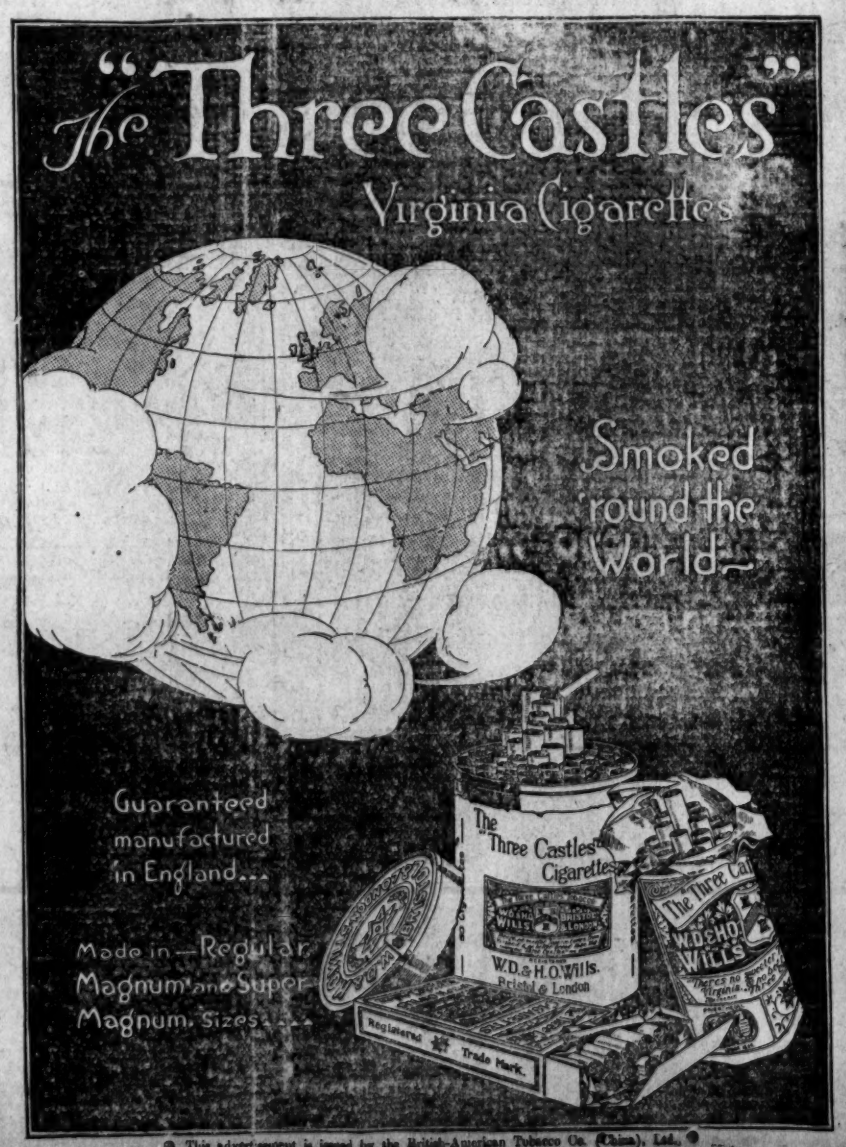

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SHANGHAI

Japan, Drunk With War Gains, Losing Her Friends, Says Ozaki

Former Minister Of Justice Tells The Advertiser What Premier Calls Radicalism Is Really Liberalism

Tokio, March 6.—"Japan is intoxicated by the money she made and trade she gained during the war, and has neglected to use these in such a manner that her relations with other nations will be placed on a better footing," declared Mr. Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, to a representative of The Japan Advertiser yesterday.

"I am sorry to say," continued Mr. Ozaki, "that during the ten months or so that I have been touring Europe and America, the feeling in those lands towards this country grieved me. The fault rests with us in a sense. At immense sacrifice of treasure and of life, the Allies had crushed Prussian militarism only to see a similar thing springing up in Japan. Naturally, people in those countries cannot be expected to entertain cordial feelings towards us.

"The lesson that Germany learned is lost on a section of the people of this country, and, if Japan is to progress, militarism, in whatever form it seeks to disguise itself, must be suppressed. Militarism will never help to bring countries to good understandings, let alone cordial relations. To the militarist policy we owe the estrangement of the Koreans and of the Chinese, and the pressure brought to bear on China during the latter years of the war aggravated the feeling with which democratic countries in Europe and America regarded Japan. There is a tendency against militarism in this country, and that tendency must be aided as much as possible."

RADICALISM OR LIBERALISM?

Referring to the statement made by Premier Hara to The Japan Advertiser recently, that an undercurrent of radicalism manifested itself in the suffrage demonstrations, Mr. Ozaki is of opinion that there is no such thing in this country "What the Premier chose to call radicalism may very well be termed liberalism. Anyway, the name matters little," said the former Minister of Justice. "The point is that Japan, in common with all other countries, is demanding more political and social reform. We are behind Europe and America and we must get a move on. That there is unrest, there is not the slightest doubt, and for that unrest universal suffrage is the surest cure.

"The situation now is one of pent-up, suppressed emotions, and if no safety-valve is devised, an explosion may occur. Some of the things that the public are very sore about are the existence of laws against freedom of speech and of meeting, and the great authority vested in the police to dissolve, forbid or break up meetings and to prevent speakers giving utterance to popular views. Strikes, for instance, are illegal in this country, and if a strike is carried out it is done only under sufferance. I do not by this mean to say that the strike weapon is one that should be resorted to, but the existence of legislation to this effect shows that there is no real freedom. The public are gradually awakening to newer ideas and to keep them in leading strings indefinitely is dangerous, and the bulk of all this danger will vanish when there is real representation of the people in the House of Representatives."

ISSUES AT NEXT ELECTIONS

The suffrage question, with which is closely intertwined freedom of meeting and liberty of speech, will be the principal plank of the Opposition at the forthcoming general elections. The "mysterious" diplomatic blunder, the high cost of living, the deterioration of public utilities, the Chinese relations and the Siberian questions will be side issues. "The battle will have to be fought on the suffrage issue principally," said Mr. Ozaki, "and if the different parties that support universal suffrage will join hands and make common cause against the Seiyukai, the Government party can be defeated at the polls. The trouble is that there is no unity among the parties that constitute the Opposition. Even when the suffrage bill was before the last session of the Diet, there was not sufficient unity. I believe the Japanese public are intelligent enough to take an active interest in the affairs of the country and universal suffrage will work out to the ultimate good of the country. Most of the people are literate, and the interest that even the laborers take is astonishing. Little is heard about it on account of the regulations that I have already referred to.

"If the Opposition defeats the Seiyukai, then in all probability Viscount Kato, head of the Kenseikai, will be the next Premier. But it must be remembered that the Seiyukai are very strong, and what is more are united. It will be a Herculean task to beat them, and unity of the Opposition parties is absolutely necessary to achieve this result. A display of unity will go very far in arousing public opinion."

Mr. Ozaki thinks that preparations for contesting the elections will commence about the end of this month, "but, personally I will not enter the field till next month. Experience of two previous elections has convinced me that a 40-days' campaign is quite sufficient."

REACTION HAS COMMENCED

According to Mr. Ozaki, the prices of foodstuffs in Japan are higher than in America and some parts of Europe. "Bread, for instance, is cheaper than rice in Japan; the same applies for sugar and certain other commodities that are looked upon as indispensable, daily necessaries. Japan is beginning to lose her export trade The figures for January and February of this year show an excess of no less than ¥100,000,000 in exports over imports. Statistics and figures don't lie. The meaning of these figures is that we are losing our export trade, as fast as we made it. That way lies ruin and this is one of the great problems that financiers and economists must set their minds on solving. In proportion as the export trade is slipping away, it seems that the prices of foodstuffs are rising, and we will soon arrive at a dangerous situation if things are allowed to go on like this."

The greatest surprises during the recent session of the Diet, according to Mr. Ozaki, were the dissolution in order to side-track the suffrage bill which—here is the anomaly—the Government say was sure of being rejected, and the insistent demands in the House of Peers, instead of in the House of Representatives, that the soaring cost of living be checked. "These two things are yet puzzling me," laughingly said Mr. Ozaki "and I still can't understand why the Peers should have introduced a question that was clearly the business more of the Lower House, nor can I reconcile the Government's statement that the suffrage bill was doomed to defeat with the Premier's action in dissolving the House over the suffrage issue.

IMPROVE PUBLIC UTILITIES

"Radical cleaning up is the only way to restore the deteriorating public utilities—especially the postal, telegraph, telephone and railway systems—into a better condition. This is a malady peculiar to the Orient and not to Japan alone. In the East, when we learn something new, we are anxious to perfect ourselves in it, and study all the regulations pertaining thereto, but forget that improvements are occurring and that methods that were suitable at the commencement are not so any longer. When to this peculiarity of the Orient is added red tape in abundance, it is easy to see how what amounts to paralysis in some departments takes place. That is no excuse, however, and every effort must be made to unwrap the unnecessary strands of red tape that prevent progressive ideas from being put into practice.

"Withdraw every Japanese soldier in Siberia," sums up Mr. Ozaki's views on the Siberia question. "I am a staunch believer in not interfering in the internal affairs of another country, so long as there is no intention on the part of that country to disturb our security or to encroach on our territory. The Japanese expeditionary force was sent to assist the Czechs in association with other Powers. All these Powers have withdrawn their troops and it looks as though the object of assisting the Czechs is achieved, so that there is no need for a single Japanese soldier to remain on Siberian soil.

CHANGE CHINESE POLICY

"Our policy with regard to China needs a fundamental change. Much of the anti-Japanese feeling in that country is due to misunderstandings. To a certain extent our militarists are to blame for this, and to as great an extent must the Chinese militarists be held answerable for the condition of that country and its estrangement from Japan. Eliminate the militarists in China and China will be a totally different place. Republican China may not be what Republican America is but it will soon be far better than it is today.

"The chief impression left on my mind during my stay in Europe was that the people of that continent had not yet recovered their mental balance. They were all fluctuating between a war mind and a peace mind. There were the problems of reconstruction and unrest facing them, and it will be some time before Europe will regain its peace of mind. America, on the contrary, struck me as being over-excited through victory. Success has intoxicated her, and the wealth that she made during the war is visible in all ranks and walks of life. It is not an exaggeration to say that, in a sense, America enjoyed the war, and is enjoying it still through the fruits of victory."

EBERT AND NOSKE LOSE FUNNY SUIT

BY GEORGE RENWICK

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Herr Ebert, President of the German Republic, and Herr Noske, Minister of Defense, lost their libel case in the Third Berlin Criminal Court today.

Some weeks ago the humorous weekly, Satyr, published a series of caricatures depicting under the heading "The Menagerie" various Ministers as animals. Ebert was represented as a boar, Noske a monkey, Erzberger as a chameleon, and so on. Ebert and the Minister of Defense, feeling themselves libeled, issued a writ against the Satyr's editor, Deischleimer.

In the course of the hearing today a number of editors were called as "experts," and all of them expressed the opinion that the caricatures did not go over the mark what is permissible in such cases. They said critics had certain rights to be severe. For the defense it was maintained that Ebert did not live in such a Spartan way and did not exercise such restraint as might be expected under present conditions in the case of the country's President, and he and Noske, it was further stated, had allowed themselves to be photographed in bathing costume, knowing it was possible such photographs might be published. So it was argued they could not be offended by caricatures which did not hold them up to ridicule to any greater extent than did the photographs. The defending counsel laid it down that the courts must not be used by the government to silence political opponents. Such cases, he added, should not be brought by the State Attorney, but as private cases.

In acquitting the editor the Judge declared the court must not set up a party standard at a time when liberal views should prevail in Germany.

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JAPANESE PLEDGE CONVENTION FUND

Plans For World's Sunday School Assemblage Move Forward At Luncheon

IMPORTANT MEN ATTEND

Council Rooms To Be In Front Of Tokio Station—Hotel Turned Over To Delegates

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Tokio, March 6.—Plans for the World's Sunday School Convention, to be held in Tokio next October, moved forward toward definite and final shape at a luncheon given by the Kosa Kai, or 'Patrons' Association, at the Bankers' Club Thursday. This luncheon was attended by a group of Japanese who represent the leading financial and commercial interests of the country and who again pledged their support to making the convention a success.

It was definitely decided that the temporary hall in which the convention will be held will be erected in the open space in front of the Tokio Station. For the accommodation of the guests the Tokio Station Hotel will be turned over entirely to the convention committee. In addition to the 300 or 400 delegates who will be given lodging at the hotel, several hundred more will be given their meals there.

PLEDGE Y.300,000

The association pledged itself to raise the money for the convention budget, which will amount to about Y.300,000. Unanimous assent was given to the proposal of Baron Shibusawa, who presided, that the patrons see that this amount is forthcoming.

The luncheon was held for the purpose of hearing the report of Mr. Kakichi Uchida, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who has just returned from a trip to the United States and England, whither he went to extend to the Sunday School organisations of those countries an invitation from the Japanese to send their delegates to the convention.

In New York Mr. Uchida met the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association. In conference with Mr. Frank L. Brown, general secretary of the association, Mr. Uchida told of the anxiety in Tokio over the problem of entertaining the 2,000 delegates expected. He asked if the association could not reduce the number of Occidental delegates. Mr. Brown said that 1,500 delegates were expecting to attend and that it would be disappointing for that number to be reduced. He said that probably not more than 2,000 would attend from all countries outside Japan.

Mr. Uchida said that the Japanese would take the responsibility of entertaining 1,500 from Occidental countries if entertainment in Japanese homes would be satisfactory. He was assured that many of the delegates would prefer Japanese hospitality. The same question came up in London, where Mr. Uchida went from New York, and there he was told that the British delegates thought it would be much more interesting to be entertained in Japanese homes. He told both the American and the British that he was sure the Japanese would be glad to receive the visitors in their homes.

Arrangements which have been made with the leading trans-Pacific steamship companies were also reported by Mr. Uchida. He said that the Canadian Pacific, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had agreed to transport from 1,000 to 1,200 persons across the Pacific for the convention. Each of these companies will run at least one steamer across on which all passenger space will be given to Sunday School delegates.

Mr. Uchida was greatly impressed in America and England by the earnestness of the church and Sunday School workers and the attention that is being given everywhere to religious matters. "I had heard that the Americans and the British were not much interested in religion," he said, "but I was soon convinced that this was a great mistake. I found the people everywhere giving of their time and work and money for the purpose of advancing the work of the church and the Sunday school. I was especially impressed by the fact that so many successful business men were giving so much time to the work of the church—such men as John Wanamaker and H. J. Heinz."

Dr. John F. Goucher, president of Goucher College, Baltimore, was called on and spoke of the preparations for the convention in Korea and China. Doctor Goucher has made two trips to Korea this winter, and said the growth in enthusiasm between the first and second trips was most reassuring. At first the Koreans did not think they would send even 150 delegates; now they want to send at least 200. In China, he said, there had been some opposition to sending delegates to a convention in Japan, but this was based on misinformation, and some delegates can now be expected from China.

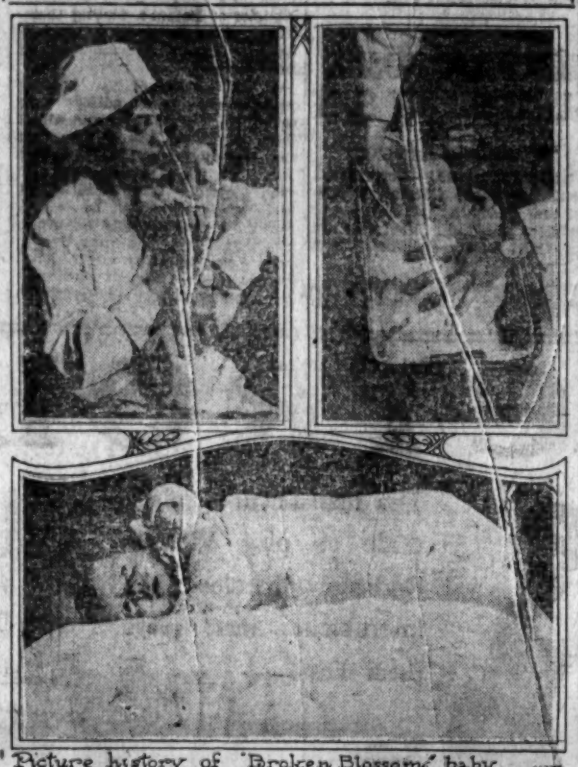
BARON OKURA TO ENTERTAIN MANY

The preparations for caring for the delegates were taken under consideration by the Patrons' Association. Those present were agreed that accommodations in Japanese homes can be secured. Baron Okura of the great Okura interests plans to entertain between 50 and 60 delegates in his own home.

The luncheon was attended by Doctor Goucher, the Rev. D. R. McKenzie, Mr. H. E. Coleman and Mr. Doan, representing the foreign members of the convention committee, and the following prominent Japanese: Baron Shibusawa; Baron Sakatani, who made a brief talk; Viscount Tajiri, all three of whom are vice-presidents of the Patrons' Association; Mr. Juichi Soyeda, former president of the Imperial Government Railways; Baron Okura; Dr. Ono, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Mr. Ryozo Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Mr. Hanpei Nagao, of the Imperial Government Railways; Mr. Kichibei Murai, president of the Murai Bank; Mr. Aisaku Hayashi, managing director of the Imperial Hotel; Mr. Kakichi Uchida; Mr. Bunjiro Hattori, chief secretary of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Yonejiro Ito; Mr. Akitoshi Kawazumi; Mr. Akitoshi Kawazumi, Mr. Raizo Tatsui, Mr. Kajinosuke Ibuka, Mr. Kitaro Hattori, Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa, Mr. Kahei Otani, Mr. Kodo Kozaki, Mr. Seigo Nagasaki, Mr. Takeshi Ukai, Mr. Kuninosuke Yamamoto, Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui, Mr. Soroku Ebara, Mr. Masaharu Anesaki, Mr. Senpo Hiraiwa and others.

Marquis Okuma, president of the association, was unable to attend.

Pictures Tell Story Of 'Broken Blossom' Baby



Picture history of "Broken Blossom" baby.

The infant son of Broken Blossom gurgles and coos in his crib at the Hillside Home in Bridgeport, Conn., while the police between New York and California are searching for the mother who abandoned him, Robert Sholan, of Bridgeport, put down his grip at Grand Central Station, New York, for a moment. A girl took his grip and left one in its place. Unsuspecting, Sholan carried the grip to his home in Bridgeport. When he opened it he saw something that sent him rushing with the grip and its contents to a hospital. In the upper left hand corner is shown the "Broken Blossom" baby found by the nurse. The nurse, shown in the upper right photograph, with woman's instinct, began at once to save the little foundling. She bathed and fed the child, and it soon got over its strange trip in the grip. "I leave him behind, the same as the gentleman who caused me all this trouble," wrote the baby's mother, signing the note she left in the bag, "Heart of a Broken Blossom." Many Bridgeport folk are anxious to adopt the youngster.

Blessed Are The Mourners

Winsted (Conn.), January 23.—During the tolling of the Methodist Church bell on January 17, in celebration of the inauguration of constitutional prohibition, a man stopped and asked the reason.

"That's the funeral dirge for John Barleycorn," he was informed.

"Darned if I knew he was a Methodist before," the man mumbled and went on his way.

SAYS LONDON TREATY WOULD BRING CRISIS

Trumbitch Asserts That Jugo-Slavs Would Resist Its Enforcement By Allies

SEES DANGER TO EUROPE

Declares New Treaty With Austria, Ceding Disputed Land, Would Be Necessary

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, January 23.—I found M. Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav Minister to Paris, at his headquarters, in an Etoille hotel today, waiting for Belgrade's answer to the allied Premiers' ultimatum on the Adriatic settlement plan. He said he had no idea what it would be, but that he had some very fixed ideas about the Treaty of London.

"To try to enforce the Treaty of London would precipitate a crisis of greatest danger to all Europe," he said. "We would resist with all our strength against taking away part of our country."

"Does that mean by force of arms?" he was asked.

"I should not prejudice my Government by answering that question," he replied. "Let me call your attention to one point. The compact of London says that the treaty of peace shall give Italy the Dalmatian coast and other things. Now, the Treaty of Saint Germain has been made and finished, and it did not give the Dalmatian coast to Italy. Therefore she cannot be given the Dalmatian coast without a new treaty being drafted."

It should be pointed out that Italian argument on this point is that Austria has ceded to the Allies the territory in question and that therefore the Allies can give it to whom they please without a new treaty.

"It is unbelievable that at this time such a bargain would be enforced," the Minister continued. "The Italians might also remember that England and France do not promise to deliver this territory. They only say that Italy may go 'get it.' That is different.

"I would also point out as possibilities that the Treaty of London would give us Fiume, with d'Annunzio probably still in it. That is disagreeable to think about. Also we have troops now in territory which would go to Italy under this plan. Of course our General Staff would have to decide about withdrawing those troops in case the Italians came to get Dalmatia.

"So you see it might be a very regrettable affair if an effort were made to enforce the Treaty of London. It would create a very grave situation, for I repeat Jugo-Slavia cannot accept the Treaty of London now or at any future time."

There are only two real points, it is said, at issue. The first is that the Jugo-Slavs refuse to give Italy a roadway from the Istrian boundary to the free city of Fiume, a matter of some five square miles, and second, the Jugo-Slavs want the island of Lissa instead of Italy having it, as provided in the plan. It appears that these two points might be settled were it not for high feeling engendered by the ultimatum to the Jugo-Slavs.

While waiting for affairs to take whatever turn they may the Italians point out that just before he left the Supreme Council meeting Tuesday night Nitti stated that Italy had withdrawn all her concessions, and that therefore the Italians do not have to accept a compromise unless they wish to, even if the Jugo-Slavs do.

Printers Quit Over Mr. Funny's Joke

Turns Eagle Into A Donkey, Then Gets Mule Headed

Warsaw, January 22.—One of the principal Warsaw papers, the Kurier is engaged in a struggle with its printing staff. The cause of the trouble was a misprint.

At the new year the paper published a leader full of patriotic sentiments, in which, referring to the partition of Poland, it spoke of the sad memory of the time when the crown was torn from the head of the white eagle, the white eagle being the Polish national emblem. The Polish word for eagle, by altering a single letter, is turnable into a word donkey.

The compositor, whose name in Polish happens to mean "Funny," made this slight alteration and, refusing to correct it, was dismissed promptly.

The printers' union took up the matter and finally called a strike. The paper publishes today a small half sheet calling upon the Government and public to support it against these evidences of Bolshevism.

NEW SHIPPING FIRM ON EUROPEAN RUN

Has Capital Of 100,000,000 Rupees And Supported By Bombay Interests

Tokio, March 5.—A new shipping company called the Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Company has been established in Bombay, according to information received in Tokoi. The promoters of the company include many influential business men, exporters, and shipping agents at Bombay, and its capital is 100,000,000 rupees. The company will begin operations with ten steamers of 6,000 tons each, and open two shipping lines, one between the west coast of India and Europe, the other between India, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, America, and Europe. On both lines a regular monthly services will be maintained.

In view of the important interests held by Japanese shipping companies in the Indian trade, it is feared that the new Indian shipping services will affect them. Japan's shipping is already suffering from the extended operations of American companies in the Pacific and from the resumption of operations by British companies in the Orient, which were suspended during the war. It is expected that the operations of the new Indian shipping company will add to the difficulties of the Japanese companies concerned.

St. John's University News Items

The total registration at St. John's for the term is 510. The distribution of the students among the various schools is as follows:

School of Theology	3
School of Medicine	22
School of Arts	178
School of Science	54
The Graduate School	3
The Middle School	250

* * *

The Rt. Rev. G. F. Mosher, newly consecrated Bishop of the Philippines Islands, was the preacher at the evening prayer in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, March 7.

* * *

Prof. J. A. Ely, of the Department of Mathematics, returned with Mrs. Ely from a short furlough in America, on Wednesday, March 10. Miss S. H. Reid, secretary to Bishop Graves and Dr. Pott, president of the University, returned by the same steamer to St. John's after an absence of half a year.

* * *

Upon the invitation of Prof. C. F. Remer of the Department of Economics, Mr. K. K. Wong, of the foreign exchange department of the Bank of Communications, Shanghai, is coming out every Wednesday afternoon to lecture to the students of the course in money and banking.

* * *

The Rev. Z. S. Sung of the Grace Church, Shanghai, was the preacher at the evening service in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral, on Wednesday, March 10, during the third week of Lent.

* * *

The St. John's varsity basketball team defeated the Song Service "A" team on the Y.M.C.A. floor on Wednesday evening, March 10, in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League series. The score was 37-31.

* * *

With the help of the physical director, Mr. Z. L. Sung, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, the resident physician, has started the medical examinations of the new students. The students will have a physical examination later by the physical director. A new item has been introduced this term, whereby upon the suggestion of Mr. Sung, the medical examinations will be extended to the college coolies.

* * *

Mr. Y. S. Sung, the Middle School registrar, will be absent from the college for two weeks, visiting his mother, who is sick in Peking.

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.
Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00
Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.
The Chinese Benevolent Association

BRITISH ARMY MAY BE SENT TO CAUCASUS

100,000 Men Expected To Help Georgians Halt Red Advance

ROAD TO INDIA BARRED

Warship Movements Connected Paris With Black Sea-Caspian Line

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Paris, January 20.—The allied Premiers are expected to announce a new Russian decision of great importance. Its preparation has been under way for the last 48 hours, and will probably be completed by this time tomorrow. As this is written—3 o'clock in the afternoon—Marshal Foch, Admiral Beatty, Marshal Wilson and their aids are in conference.

While the greatest secrecy attends the deliberations, enough is known to say that the lifting of the blockade, announced last Friday, was not the complete expression of the new allied Russian policy, but only a part of the plan. As a matter of fact, it seems that the lifting of the blockade is more of a political than a material move, for the Allies have not given up the barbed-wire-fence policy.

BARRIER ACROSS CAUCASUS

An important part of the new plans consists in placing of a barrier across the Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian. Representatives of Georgia and Azerbaijan, the two new republics comprising this isthmus, have made a request for aid against the Soviet forces which is being attentively considered. While it is not officially confirmed, I understand that the British will send troops to maintain the line across the Caucasus, with the aid of native soldiers.

Information has been placed before the three Premiers showing that the Soviet Government plans to reach Batoum and from there to consolidate the region of Georgia and Azerbaijan, thus opening a way not only into Turkey through Armenia but into Mesopotamia and Persia and indirectly into India. The new allied plan is designed to prevent this. It is understood that the British are going to bear this military burden, or most of it. It is believed 100,000 troops or more will be needed. This is borne out by an announcement by Marshal Foch at the Supreme Council meeting today that the British troops that were to have been used in the plebiscite areas "were not ready" and that it would be necessary to replace them by French and Italian contingents.

TROOPS PREPARED

The importance of the new military plans is emphasised by this development. All along England has manifested the keenest interest in the plebiscite arrangements, vying with the French in an endeavor to have the greatest control. It has been decided that France would have control in Upper Silesia and England in the Danzig region. Now England suddenly gives up all participation in the plebiscite military plans. British troops have been prepared at Cologne for months for this duty, and Marshal Foch's statement that they were not ready is taken as conceding the real nature of the English withdrawal.

France, being in control in Syria, is of course a partner with England in interest in drawing the Caucasus barrier against the Soviet armies. In return it appears she will assume the plebiscite burden.

In connection with the barbed wire fence, business representatives of Rumania appeared before the Premiers today and asked for a permanent title to Bessarabia. They were told that if they withdrew their troops from Hungary in comformity with their many promises the Premiers would give them a decision. I pointed out in these despatches ten days ago that the Rumanians were open to a deal by which they would stand against Soviet armies if the Allies gave them Bessarabia. Today's answer is taken to mean that the Allies place themselves in a better position to force a good bargain.

Poland's emissaries are also at Paris asking for money and munitions to stand against the forces of Lenin and Trotsky.

GEORGIA CAN HOLD LINE

Paris, January 20, (Associated Press).—M. Gobetchia, one of the Georgian delegates here, who appeared before the Supreme Council yesterday with a representative of the Azerbaijan Government, with reference to the integrity of the territory of those governments and its eventual defense against Bolshevist attacks, said today.

"Any attempt on the part of the Bolsheviki to force an entry into our countries, which are leagued together by ties of strong friendship, will undoubtedly be resisted to the utmost of our power. Our armies are not numerous, but they are well trained. If the Allies send the necessary supplies, munitions and material we will be able, with the help of the mountainous country in Northern Georgia, where two or three strategic points are strongly held, to command large areas and to hold our own against a possible Bolshevist advance."

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Tenyo M.	..	£10.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & Manila	Hwahping	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	..	£9.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	..	..	A8.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Tenyo M.	£9.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	10.00	9.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	do	..	..	A10.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Russia	£9.00	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Shidzuoka M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Foochow	Kohoku M.	5.00	..	..	..	..	1.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	W'soura M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Amoy and Foochow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..	17.00	..	17.00	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, March 16.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
United Kingdom, via Suez	*Hyson	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, March 17.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hangsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Wosang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, March 18.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Registered articles at 6 p.m. on previous day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.
Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2	Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2		Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	5	Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	20		Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	26		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25		Newchow		
Dec.	31		Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan.	15		Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	16	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	21	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	24		Saintan		
Feb.	3	Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	7	Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb.	15	River ports	Tahchuen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix.
Feb.	19	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Feb.	20	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	21		Surachi Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	3		Hwahjah	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	5	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	6	Chinwangtao	Hwahhsin	Chi.	H. H. Co.
Mar.	6	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Mar.	6	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	6	Wuhu	Simferopol		
Mar.	7	Seattle	Elkton	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	9		Brl. Isles	Br.	
Mar.	9	Los Angeles	West Montop	Am.	L.A.P.N.Co.
Mar.	10	Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar.	11	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar.	11		Hwahwu	Chi.	C. G. S. S. A.
Mar.	11	River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	11	Japan	Toyei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	12	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	12	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	12	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Mar.	12	Dairen	Kohoku M.	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Mar.	12	Hankow	Tsecngtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Mar.	12	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Mar.	12	River ports	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	12	River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar.	12	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	12		Tver	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar.	12	Tientsin, ports	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	12	Japan	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	12	Japan	Anshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	12	Japan	Heijun Maru	Jap.	
Mar.	12	Japan	Satsuki Maru.	Jap.	
Mar.	12	Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Mar.	12	Japan	Sakurajima M	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	13	Japan	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	13	Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	13	Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	13	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	13	River ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	13	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	13	River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	13	River ports	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	13	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	13	Chinkiang	Astral	Br.	A. P. Co.
Mar.	13	Tsingtau	Jun Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Mar.	13	Japan	Gokeman Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	13	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Tientsin for Chefoo Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Wednesday and is due here today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is due at Woosung early this morning at 7 o'clock. The inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 10:30 o'clock. The Tenyo sails for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon and the outward passenger tender will leave at noon.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Heinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wonchow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Lucnyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday morning at eight o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock tomorrow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday morning and will sail for London and ports at daylight tomorrow. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Mentor from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon from Liverpool, left Singapore for Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Jason from Livernool, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports on Tuesday morning and will sail for Hongkong direct the same evening.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Wopsung from Hongkong yesterday afternoon and will sail for Japan and Vancouver this afternoon. The tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock this morning.

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 29th March, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will e closed from the 22nd to the 29th March, 1920, oth days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28273

NAAMLOOZE VENOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th April, 1920.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 6th March, 1920.
28274

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

FOR SALE

Municipal property, Cadastral Lot 132, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, French Concession, with houses thereon. Area of land: 4 mows, 1 fan, 2 lis, 9 haos. For particulars, apply to the Secretary's Office, French Municipal Council.
28363

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
28113

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)
Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27452

Tel. C. 2763
PROF. I. K. SETO
TURKISH-BATH
and
Massage Establishment
Cor. of Nanking and Szechuen Rd.
Practised 15 years in U.S.A.
Practised 3 years in Shanghai

VANCOUVER LODGE
Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797
Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.
TERMS MODERATE.
27740

Dr. Oks, M. D.
Specialist for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. C. 1801.
28284

French Government Loan 1920
5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

The Bonds will be free of any tax.

French Rente 3½% and "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
29, The Bund.
27854

MUSK
(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

Kailan Mining Administration Household Coal

On and after March 9th the price of Household Coal will be $13.00 per ton delivered to private houses only within the Settlement limits. Apply, cash with order, Household Coal Department, No. 1 Jinkee Road.
28161

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that by mutual agreement between the undersigned and with the consent and approval of the respective Boards of Directors, the General Managership and Secretaryship of the under-mentioned Companies will from the 14th March, 1920, be transferred to Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons:

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited.
The Kapala Islands Estates, Limited.
The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Limited.
The Ulobri Rubber Company, Limited.

Until further notice, the Registered Offices of the Companies will remain at No. 6, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

MEYER and MEASOR,
A. R. BURKILL and SONS.
Shanghai, 11th March, 1920.
28375

NOTICE

S.S. "Elkton" from Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Monday, March 15th, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents.
28378

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.
Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27802

Dr. R. Holper M.D.
Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
27310

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

KINGMAN & BROS.
Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

THE URAL JEWELLERY STORE
The Latest Novelties in Jewellery of every description.
A special line of
URAL STONES
made to order in all colors and in any patterns desired.
Watches and Clocks
and
regulating and repairing of same Engraving neatly executed.
No. 291 North Szechuen Road.
(Opp. Mission Book Store Co.)
28198

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

ENTRIES for the first extra race meeting, 1920, (20th or 27th March) will close at the Grand Stand at 7 p.m. on Monday, 15th March, 1920.

Entry-forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
28381

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:
Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code $20.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code (Universal Edition) $30.00
Bookkeeping and Accounting (by Joseph J. Klein), (Ph. D, C. P. A.) ..... $ 3.00
Democracy and The Eastern Question (by Thomas F Millard) ..... $ 4.00
The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China (Published by The North China Daily News) $90.00
FOR SALE AT
CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road Shanghai 周慈康西書社

For Rent at Peitaiho
Rev. J. H. Pyke's
House at Rocky Point
Two stories, each with verandahs; six rooms electric lighted, comfortably furnished.
Centrally located near Station and best beach.
Rocky Point Assn. 1 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin
27989

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.
Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4088.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2056
Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist
Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment
38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Sweetmeat Castle
No. 16 Nanking Rd. Entrance: Szechuen Rd.
MARSHMALLOWS "Fleurs de Lis" Brand is the best. We have it

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Hollo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Pankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by	**Kup. Tls.**
Chinese Government	8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,988.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S.$10,000,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $450,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
Belgium	Maracaibo
Antwerp	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	
Porto Alegre	Colombia
Rio de Janeiro	Medellin
Santos	
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	
Valparaiso	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

C. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 54,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Tar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoen
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.

Telephones: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephones: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1225

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

SIXTH ITALIAN CONSOLIDATED 5% LOAN 1920

We are in receipt of cable advices from Rome to the effect that period of subscription to these Bonds has been extended one month, or until April 10th.

This will give an opportunity to those who have not yet invested in these Bonds to invest and to those who have invested to invest more.

The rate of exchange is very favorable at the present and the issue price of Lire 87.50 being still in effect these Bonds should offer a very attractive investment.

Bonds are in denominations of Lire 100 or multiples thereof and yield 5% interest on the par value which is 5.71% on the issue price.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

As a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

We shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Broad Arrow ..... Feb. 1
Grace Dollar ..... Feb. 1
West Selene ..... Feb. 17
Korea Maru ..... Feb. 26
Venezuela ..... Mar. 3
Standard Arrow .... Mar. 9
Nile ..... Mar. 10
Stanley Dollar ..... Mar. 13
For Tacoma
Justin ..... Feb. 19
Javary ..... Feb. 27
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 10
For Seattle
Cross Keys ..... Feb. 27
Kashima Maru ..... Mar. 2
For Galvestone
West Cheswald .... Feb. 20
For New York
Ariosto ..... Feb. 11
Suveric ..... Feb. 24
Moorish Prince .... Feb. 29
Tottori Maru ..... Mar. 10
For London etc.
Nagoya ..... Feb. 13
Elpenor ..... Feb. 13
Pyrrhus ..... Feb. 20
Iyo Maru ..... Feb. 20
Atsuta Maru ..... Mar. 2
Kashmir ..... Mar. 4
For Liverpool
Demodocus ..... Feb. 12
For Rotterdam
Polyphemus ..... Feb. 10
For Hamburg
Ume Maru ..... Feb. 23
For Genoa
Glenamoy ..... Feb. 1
Glenavy ..... Feb. 24
Glenariffe ..... Mar. 4
For Marseilles
Scharnhorst ..... Feb. 14
Porthos ..... Feb. 15
Commandant Mages .. Mar. 4
Amazone ..... Mar. 10
For Trieste
Persia ..... Feb. 29
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Feb. 12
Dunera ..... Mar. 13
For Calcutta
Takada ..... Feb. 19
Arratoon Apcar ..... Feb. 25
Japan ..... Mar. 11
For Saigon
West Kader ..... Feb. 29
For Singapore
England Maru ..... Feb. 28
Texas Maru ..... Mar. 5
Orteric ..... Mar. 6
For Java ports
Tjikini ..... Feb. 16

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 14
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Apr. 1
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Mar. 15

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Mar. 16
From Europe.
Per P. and O. s.s. Khiva Mar. 19

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised. Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up.... „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pennotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 9, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-22
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	18-20
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-55
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	50-60
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	6-8
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	2-16
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	30-35
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	15-25
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 lb.	$8.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BRITAIN AFTER RUSSIAN TRADE

Four Hundred Tons Of Siberian Butter Already On The Way To England

MACHINERY READY TO SHIP

Soviet Government Said To Have Acquiesced Without Conditions

London, Wednesday, Jan. 21.—Exchange and barter with the peoples of Russia already are beginning. Four hundred tons of Siberian butter are on the way to Great Britain, while agricultural machinery for Russia is ready at British ports. The purchases of the butter were actually made before Christmas, and negotiations for its shipment were carried out through the Siberian Co-operative Unions.

The commercial correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Organisation for effecting an exchange of commodities between British and Russian traders has been established for some months past. What has been done by the Supreme Council in Paris is to sanction the arrangement that concerns the trading community exclusively?"

The correspondent adds:

"The movement for raising the blockade did not originate with the Bolshevist authorities, but with the Russian co-operative societies, which have commercial resources that are practically illimitable. The center of organisation is Moscow. It covers all European Russia and has offices in Paris and London. We are making no concessions to any Russian government, but availing ourselves simply of an opportunity of obtaining food supplies that we are in need of.

EXPLAINS TRADE PLAN

"The Bolshevist Government has made no stipulations and asked for no special privileges. It merely acquiesced in the trading enterprise of the largest commercial organisation in the country.

"It is distinctly to be understood that our Government in approving on their part the opening up of this new source of supplies do not thereby alter their attitude in regard to the Soviet Government. The political relations of the two countries remain unchanged."

Paris, Jan. 19.—Elaborate plans for the resumption of commercial relations between the Russian people and allied nations have been worked out, and it is expected the Bolsheviki will permit the free interchange of manufactured goods and raw materials.

It will be a comparatively simple matter to distribute goods among the Russian people under the agreement announced last Friday by the Supreme Council, it is said by Russians who assisted in the negotiations that preceded the announcement. Surplus stocks of wheat, flax, and lumber await export from Russia, and all that is needed is ocean tonnage to carry these products to the markets of the world.

NO POLITICAL PORTENT

Alexander M. Berkenheim and Constantin Krovopouskoff, respectively President and member of the Foreign Board of the Russian Co-operative Union, through which trade will be carried on, conducted the negotiations with the Supreme Council.

"It must be understood the agreement has no political character whatsoever," said M. Berkenheim, to The Associated Press today. "In February, 1919, we laid before the British Foreign Office, and also before the secretary of Premier Lloyd George, on plan for the exchange of Russian raw material for manufactured goods from allied countries. N. Krovopouskoff and myself were summoned last week before the Supreme Council, where the plan was adopted.

"We require farming and agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives, motors, automobiles, and medical supplies. Ship tonnage must be furnished by the Allies as Russia's shipping has completely disappeared. Ships may enter Black, Baltic, and White Sea ports loaded with goods needed by Russia and may return with our exports."

Russian peasants absolutely refuse to accept any sort of paper money and the question of payment for goods exported presented considerable difficulty, but a solution was reached, according to M. Berkenheim, as follows:

"Imports will come to Russia consigned to us," he said. "They will be distributed to our stores throughout the country and we will purchase grain and cereals from peasants, paying them in rubles at a fixed rate. We will also give them scrip entitling them to purchase from our stores imported goods for the identical amount of rubles we paid them when they were selling their own stocks. All dealings must be done through our co-operative societies."

The correspondent informed M. Berkenheim that it was the belief in France the Bolsheviki would supervise distribution and allow goods to reach their adherents, while the rest of the population might be barefooted and naked.

"Our stores are not under the control of the Bolsheviki," he replied. "When the Moscow Government nationalised all stores continued business undisturbed. This was not through any undue friendship with the de facto Government, but because of the high esteem in which the co-operative societies are held by the population throughout Russia. We feel sure our headquarters in Moscow can reach a satisfactory agreement with the Soviet authorities for impartial distribution."

London, Jan. 20.—Skepticism regarding the operations to be followed in opening trade between allied countries and the people of Soviet Russia is expressed by Maxim Litvinoff, Bolshevist delegate at Copenhagen, in the course of an interview given the correspondent of The Herald, the British labor organ, at the Danish capital.

"The whole export and import trade of Russia has been nationalised," M. Litvinoff is quoted as declaring, "and must be transacted through the Commissary for Trade and Industry or its agencies. The Soviet Government may or may not find it convenient to do business with the co-operative societies."

CHICAGOAN BUYS LETTERS OF 'R.L.S.'

Now In The Hands Of A Wealthy Man Who Was Writer's Lifelong Admirer

London, Jan. 1.—The collection of 125 of the best unpublished letters of Robert Louis Stevenson bought last September for $11,000 and the sale of which aroused so much interest among literatus is now in the hands of a wealthy Chicago business man, a lifelong admirer of Stevenson's works. For it was he, who acting through an agent outbid all English and Scotch rivals, the letters now being locked away for safe-keeping in the John Crerar University, Chicago.

These letters were all addressed to Sir Sidney and Lady Colvin, Stevenson's lifelong friends. Sir Sidney disposing of them to a Glasgow bookseller and devoting the proceeds to the War Loan. Many of these epistles had already appeared in the four volume edition of the "Letters of Stevenson," edited by Sir Sidney, but the 125 now owned by the Chicago man have not yet been in print and will probably never see the light of publicity. Incidentally the canny Scotch bookseller obtained from the American buyer a price three times as large as that which he had paid Colvin.

"There is nothing in any of the letters already published or in those which have gone to America," said Sir Sidney in the course of a statement, "which Stevenson would not have cared to make public. All the more intimate letters written by Stevenson in his youth to Lady Colvin and myself are still in our hands and will never be published during our lifetime."

KRASSNY FEARS FALL OF AUSTRIA

Says Attack On Crown In Swiss Market Would Bring Disaster

'AMERICA CAN HELP'

Financial Adviser Holds That Loan Granted Now Would Save Situation

BY RAYMOND SWING

(*New York Sun*)

Vienna, Jan. 13 (delayed).—"At the present rate of dissolution Austria will fall in six weeks; the situation is so desperate that an attack on the Austrian crown in the Swiss market could wreck the Austrian republic in a day." This is the statement made in The Sun today by Maxine von Krassny, financial adviser to the Austrian peace delegation in Paris.

"We are in the tentacles of an arithmetical process which we are impotent to stop, and only a foreign credit can save us. We are in fact at the close of the process. When the crown was worth 40 centimes in Zurich a fall of 1 centime only increased our cost of living 2½ percent; now a fall of a centime increases it more than 33 percent.

"The nearer we come to collapse the greater is the acceleration and there is hardly any time left. Any day a Zurich speculator with a comparatively small sum say a million and a half, could if he worked energetically enough bring about our end within a week. Already the ominous portent has appeared that certain Vienna shopkeepers refuse to sell goods except for foreign currency because they have come to believe that the Austrian Government cannot stand. Should the food smugglers and peddlers, upon whose illicit trade we are utterly dependent, come to the same conclusion, then we must starve, and with actual starvation must come pillaging, riots and revolution.

"America can help us now and make a sound investment, but if she does not she will spend far more remedying what the revolution destroys than in feeding us meanwhile without earning a cent for it, but help must come quickly."

The sum asked is several million dollars. A water power concession, from which can be developed 1,500,000 horsepower, is one security the Austrians offer, which in an industrial country without coal is considered of great value.

Another security, Von Krassny said, was a concession to build a subway in Vienna, a construction greatly needed, which would go far to restore sound labor conditions.

"We are in an endless chain of inflation," he said. "We must buy food in foreign countries and sell it below cost, increasing the state deficit with the printing press. As our money loses purchasing power, materials rise in price and a second endless cycle begins. Wages must be increased, which again increases prices."

SWISS FOR WILSON ON ARTICLE TEN

Official Interpretation Sees No Heavy Obligations On Members Of League

Washington, Jan. 25.—The much discussed Article X. of the League of Nations, about which opponents of the League have centered criticism, is declared "not to involve very heavy obligations to the members of the League," in a careful official analysis of the covenant prepared by the Swiss Federal Council and made available here. In this volume of 409 closely printed pages in French and German, which was submitted to the Federal Assembly to answer the question of Switzerland's adhesion to the League, the conclusion is reached after intensive study of Article X., that the article would not become operative until the State violating it had given unmistakable evidence that it had started out on a war of conquest.

Directly contrary to the claim which has been iterated and reiterated for months by opponents of the League that Article X. would obligate the United States to "send our boys overseas for every backyard squabble in Europe," the Swiss statesmen, upon whom rested the question of Switzerland's adhesion to the League, state there would be a conflict with Article X. "only if a belligerent should refuse to withdraw from occupied territory or manifest the desire to make a war of conquest." This interpretation, it is interesting to note, follows exactly that given by President Wilson in his talk with the Senators.

In other words, the Swiss view is that no member of the League would be forced, because of Article X., to go to war at the drop of the hat, with another nation which violates the territorial integrity or political independence of a nation. The article would be violated only when the ultimate purpose of the attacking nation to convert the attack into a war of aggression became evident.

Even then, however, no automatic action would be required, the Swiss point out, for "the Council can, according to this article, only give advice and not direct orders."

The general conclusion of the Swiss statesmen is that "the member States are under obligation to abstain from all violent enterprises, but cannot be bound in all cases to defend the State attacked." This is such a vastly different interpretation of the article from the interpretation which is being made so broadly throughout the country as to give the article a wholly different meaning.

Amusements

APOLLO THEATRE

Wednesday, March 17th

The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company will stage the well-known play (told in Five Parts).

"A CHASENE OF A SHPASS"

"A Marriage for a Jock"

You will be surprised ! ! ! It will be a night of songs and dances of the kind you like.

Don't miss seeing this play.

Admission, $1, $2, and $3.

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Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Pathe Presents

FANNIE WARD

The most emotional screen star in

"THE PROFITEERS"

An after-the-war drama in 5 parts

(Extra Selected Star Photoplay)

Pathe's Latest Gazette

LONESOME LUKE

in

"CHOP SUEY & COMPANY"

Thursday Next

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DAILY PROGRAMME

JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE MAXIMUM OF ENTERTAINMENT

Will be Presented

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

on March 14th and 15th

The Last Two Nights of

MR. OTTO LEDERER

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Impersonations and Other Things

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of "Gloria's Romance" Fame

In the Splendid Paramount Comedy Drama

"ARMS AND THE GIRL"

In Five Parts

THE BRIGHT SPOT IN SHANGHAI

The Carlton

Cuisine par Excellence

TO-DAY

An especially prepared

Diner des Gourmets

Dancing in our Ball Room nightly

Paul O. Arnswalde,
Manager

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

A. D. C.

Lyceum Theatre

183rd PRODUCTION

A Fourth Performance of the

"Pirates of Penzance"

will be given on

Thursday, March 18th

Booking , Opens at Moutrie's

TODAY

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in

SEVEN INTENSE ACTS

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On March 14th and 15th

SPECIAL MUSIC. ADMISSION PRICES: $1.50 & $1.00

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A story founded on the Greatest of all themes "MOTHER LOVE"

6 PARTS DRAMA 6 PARTS DRAMA

IN IT MISS NORMA TALMADGE combines Pathos and Humor, Deep Emotions and the Joy of Living. Her interpretation of the little Squatter girl is one of the finest things she has ever done. It will be the

CHIEF ATTRACTION

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE

MARCH 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st

NORMA TALMADGE

IN THIS SELECT NEW PHOTO-DRAMA ACHIEVES AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

3 p.m. TODAY 3 p.m.

"BOUND and GAGGED"

Episode 7th: "A FATAL ERROR" -:- Episode 8th: "ARRESTED"

9.15 TONIGHT 9.15

Evelyn Nesbitt in "HER MISTAKE" SIX PARTS OF GRIPPING DRAMA

TOMORROW

THE FINAL EPISODES OF THE PATHE SERIAL

"BOUND and GAGGED"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain J McArthur, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,863 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, March 15**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Monday, March 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Monday, **March 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takenita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, March 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, March 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, March 16**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours C. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, March 18**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, March 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agent French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, March 19**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department. After Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Capt. S. Takauo, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **March 14.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edward, will leave on **Monday, March 15**, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwanglee**, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Monday**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Shantung**, Captain Monkmen will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, March 16**, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 18**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. **Tenyo Maru**, Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 14, 1920.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 12 noon. For Freight apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the **27th, of MARCH.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **April 11th.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for America ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Malwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight of Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA, JAPAN PORTS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Str. **Amur Maru**, Capt. T. Konishi, will be despatched from the Shanghai wharf on or about **April 14.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports Will Be Found on Page 23.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight, March 15th.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails midnight, March 16th.
S.S. "WUCHANG .....sails midnight March 17th.
S.S. "LUENYI" .....sails midnight, March 19th.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails March 16th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails March 18th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" .....sails March 16th, 8 a.m.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....sails March 6th, at 11 a.m. Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 1
S.S. Venezuela	May 22	S.S. Ecuador	May 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST SEQUANA	March 15	March 16
WEST NIGER	March 27	April 23
WEST INSKIP	April 8	May 4

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Colusa	May 9

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Mar. 25	Mar. 27

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York
*AMUR MARU .... 15,000 T. Konishi, April 12 April 14

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
ARABIA MARU ..... T. Saito, April 10 April 11

FOR HONGKONG
AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, May 11 May 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU ... 3,000 Y. Fukami, Mar. 21 Mar. 23

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, Mar. 12 Mar. 14
Passage to Europe or America will not be booked at this port

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	March 14, 1920
SHINYO MARU	April 4, 1920
KOREA MARU	May 6, 1920

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 8229.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about March 17
FOR
HONGKONG and SINGAPORE
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.
28205

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. 'BANCA" (cargo only) 24th March
S.S. "KHIVA" 1st April

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA about 12th April

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MADRAS" 22nd March.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th April.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 160 & 2069

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice
Next sailings:—
*S.S. "PILSNA" about 22nd March
*S.S. "INNBRUCK" about 22nd April
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Russia	Mar. 14	†Monteagle	Mar. 17
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	†Emp. Japan	Mar. 20
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	*Emp. Russia	Apr. 26
Monteagle	Apr. 19	† To Hongkong direct.	
Emp. of Russia	May 8		

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S. S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 25
S. S. "WINYAH" .....April 20
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" .....Sails About MAR. 14
S.S. "ELKTON" .....Sails About APRIL 7
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "ABERCOS" .....Sails About MAR. 20
Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

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SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
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Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
*S.S. "CHINA" .....MACRH 23rd
†S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 28th
S.S. "NILE" .....MAY 20th
*Will omit Yokohama and Honolulu
†S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 16th
S.S. "NILE" .....MAY 5th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK
GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD			Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date		Steamer	Date
West Cactus*	In port		Colorado Springs*	Mar. 17
West Segovia*	Mar.	20	West Cactus*	Apr. 1
Elkhorn*	"	25	West Jessup†	" 11
			Elkhorn*	Apr. 25
			(If inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Moreland*	Apr. 15	Moreland*	Apr. 19
West Embrie†	" 30	West Embrie†	May 4
Editor†	" 30	Editor†	" 4
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans
For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, VICE-PRES.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, AGENT
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

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N.Y.K.

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Mar. 29
YOKOHAMA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	April 12

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

TOBA MARU	15,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	End of March

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

DAKAR MARU	13,000	Capt.	Biginning of April

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 21
KATORI MARU	21,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	April 17

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

GENOA MARU	13,000	Capt.	April 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

WAKANOURA MARU.	4,500	Capt. K. Toukuda,	Mar. 16
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Mar. 23
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. T. Yushida,	Mar. 25

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Mar. 29

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Mar. 17
TAKESHIMA MARU..	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Mar. 20
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. S. Sneaki,	Mar. 24
KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Mar. 27

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	May 19

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - - about May 15th
"Gabo"* - - - via Saigon March 18th

(*Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

s. s. HWAH-PING

leaves Shanghai for above ports

On or about March 15th

(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

AGENTS

Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 23. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 12 noon.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, March 19, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Thursday, April 1, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 11 a.m.

Financial And Commercial News

Hankow Market

Hankow, March 3, 1920.

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

There were a fair amount of bills offering up to the 28th, when rates hardened the supply fell off. There was a good demand for Gold Dollars on March 1, but not much demand for Sterling remittance. Taels T.T. on Shanghai Chinese Market dropped to 96.5, with Foreign Banks selling to 96.7. Dollars fell from 70.45-70.65 to 70.2-70.4 and closed steady. Interest rose to 12 percent and fell later to 7 percent rising again to 12 percent at the close of the week. Changsha Exchange Nominal.

IMPORTS

Price Goods.—The market opened very firm after China New Year, and some buying has been done from stocks at better prices. Home quotations continue to advance and there is practically nothing being booked for forward delivery.

Yarn.—The market is much stronger and some business has been done. Clearances fairly satisfactory.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated March 12:

There is no business to report and this state of affairs is likely to continue until exchange shows signs of steadying up. Rates show a decline of 1/- for the week.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 13, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/1=Tls. 2.8235
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $3.8363
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 132¼=Tls. 75.61
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $102.73
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 73.375
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 172
Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash per tael Tls. 185.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	70d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	5⅛%
4 m/s.	5⅛%
6 m/s.	5⅛%
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	
Ex., New York on London T.T.	

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 7/1
London	Demand 7/1¼
India	T.T. 293
Paris	T.T. 1770
Paris	Demand 1773
New York	T.T. 132
New York	Demand 132¼
Hongkong	T.T. 70
Japan	T.T. 35
Batavia	T.T. 340

Bank's Buying Rates Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	7/5½
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	7/5⅝
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	7/6⅝
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	7/7
Paris .....4 m/s.	1920
New York ..4 m/s. Docy.	142⅝

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 7/4= Sh. Tls. 27.27
G.$50 @ exch. 136= Sh. Tls. 36.76
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1840= Sh. Tls. 13.59

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

Today's Banks Selling Rate for Marks

Marks 9,200 .....=Taels 100
„ 100 .....=Mex. $1.49

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 10,000 .....=Tls. 100
„ 100 .....=Mex. $1.36

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100 Old	Roubles	$1.90
„	100 New	„	$1.40
Selling:	100 Old	„	$2.05
„	100 New	„	$1.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MARCH

Hk. Tls.	2.11 @	8/6¾	£1
„	1 @	2083	Fr. 23.20
„	0.62 @	144¾	Gold $1
„	1 @	31	Yen 3.59
„	1 @	323¼	Rupees 3.60
„	1 @	—	Roubles —
„	1 @	1.50	Mex. $1.50

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated March 12:

Business in the share market has improved since our last report. Quotations generally have advanced and the recent steady decline in exchange appears to have put more life into the share market than is usual when the Quarterly Settlement is approaching. Cottons continue to be the chief attraction but the demand for Rubbers has improved and today's quotations show a marked improvement upon those of last week with a tendency to go higher.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 13, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Yangtszepoo (ord) Tls. 37.00; Tls. 37.50; 38.00 March
Tls. 41.00; 41.50 June.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 54.00; Tls. 57.00 March
Oriental Cotton Tls. 255.00 March
S'hai Cotton Tls. 335.00
S'hai Docks Tls. 114.00 Mar.
New Eng. Tls. 30.50

UNOFFICIAL

H. & S. Banks $525.00
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 615.00 March.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 60.00 June
Oriental Cotton 250.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 41.00 June
Oriental Cotton Tls. 255.00 March.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 13, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 29.80 April
Tls. 30.70 May
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.
Tls. 38.00 March
Tls. 38.50 April
Tls. 40.00 May
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 60.00 March
Tls. 61.80 April
Tls. 64.10 May
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 82.60 March
Tls. 85.30 April
Tls. 88.30 May

LOCAL YARN:

Local Yarn for Standard, 16's
Tls. 206.00 March
Tls. 225.00 June
Tls. 206.50 May
Tls. 206.50 June
Tls. 206.00 July

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 225.00 May
Tls. 223.00 June
Tls. 225.00 July
Tls. 225.00 August

Water-Moon 16/20's
Tls. 238.80 March
Tls. 227.00 April
Tls. 224.70 May
Tls. 234.50 June

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated March 5:

The February settlement, which took place on the 27th ultimo, passed off satisfactorily as was expected, but although China New Year is now a thing of the past, money does not appear to be so easy as was anticipated. One reason being, we learn from Chinese sources, that a very large amount of tin, Sugar, Rice and Gold are held up here, and until stocks are depleted it is not anticipated that money will ease off to any great extent.

The business transacted during the week has been on a very small scale, and we give below a few of the outstanding alterations.

Hongkong Banks.—Had a sharp advance to $580 but have since fallen back to 530 ex div. ($23.36) at which a small business has been done.

Docks.—Had a sharp advance to $158 for cash following on the declaration of a final dividend and bonus totalling $11 making $15 for the year, but principally owing to tight money the quotation has fallen back to $154 sellers.

Watsons.—Have risen to $7 buyers for cash following on the declaration of a dividend of 80 cents for the past year.

Cements.—Have advanced to a buying rate of $7.00 cum the dividend of 80 cents just declared.

Tronohs.—Have advanced in London to 50/- following on the enhancement in the value of tin.

Shells.—Have had a sharp reaction in London presumably due to the following causes:

The fear of dearer money in London, coupled with the reports of the Commission inquiring into the retail price of petrol and lubricating oils at home.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$500 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic ...	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390
North China	$140 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 170 B.
Yangtsze	$225 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$300
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$215
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	35/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 25 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	30/-
Taub	31
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .	Tls. 154 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 114 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 30½ B
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 182½ Ll. B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 60
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 62½ B
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62½ B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 6
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 585 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 62
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400 B.
Oriental	Tls. 240 B.
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 335 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 52½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 36 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$211
Green Island	$7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatre ...	Tls. 85 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	Tls. 85 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$7
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.55 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 7½ B.
Pengkalai Durian .	Tls. 3 B.
Permata	Tls. 1.10 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.65 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4½ B.
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 9 B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan ..	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
Talping	Tls. 0.65 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tebong	Tls. 10½ B.
Tlobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 100

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.
Telephone No. Central 298

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the auctions held on March 10.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$1.08 per pound equivalent to 2s. 6⅝d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$1.07 per pound equivalent to 2s. 6½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is small. Offered 941 tons; sold 494 tons."

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of Cents 104 to Cents 107 for Pale Crepe and Cents 105 to Cents 103½ for Smoked Sheet.

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1B The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER Manager

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar.	14	— Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	14	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15	— San Francisco	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	17	— San Francisco	West Sequana	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	17	— San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar.	20	— Portland	Abeross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	21	— San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	21	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	22	— San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	23	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	25	— New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	27	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	27	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	— Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	28	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	30	— New York	Charlton Hall	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr.	1	— Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	1	— San Francisco	West Cactus	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr.	3	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	4	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Apr.	5	— Boston, New York	Jason	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	9	— New York	Genoa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	10	— Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	11	— San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	11	— Ancoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr.	17	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	18	— San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Apr.	19	— Baltimore v. Panama	Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix.
Apr.	20	— New York, Boston	Winyah	Am.	A. Line
Apr.	24	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	25	— San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Apr.	27	— Vancouver, N. York	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
May	6	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
May	20	— San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	22	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar.	16	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	17	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	20	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	22	— Kobe	Madras	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar.	24	— N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	21	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	25	— N'saki, K., Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	27	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	29	— Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar.	15	— London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	15	— Melbourne, etc.	Hwahping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Mar.	15	— London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	16	— London	Penbrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar.	17	— Singapore	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	18	— Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	22	— Calcutta	Madras	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Mar.	24	— London	Banca	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Mar.	29	— London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	31	— Venice, Trieste, Pilsna	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Mar.	31	— Liverpool, etc.	Toba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr.	—	— Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr.	1	— Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Apr.	1	— Hamburg, etc.	Dakar Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
Apr.	1	— Marseilles, London	Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Apr.	3	— Liverpool	K. Companion	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	5	— A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Puryplus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	12	— Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Apr.	12	— London	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr.	15	— A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	15	— Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Apr.	22	— A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
May	6	— Liverpool	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
May	6	— A'dam, L'don, H'burg	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
May	20	— A'dam, L'don, A'erp	Telemachus	Br.	B. & S.
May	—	— Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar.	14	— F., K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Mar.	15	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Feking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	15	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Mar.	15	8.00*Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	16	8.00*Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	16	4.00 Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	16	— Amoy, Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	16	— Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	17	10.00*S'tow, H'kong C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	17	— Hongkong	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	17	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	18	10.00*Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	20	— Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar.	14	— Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	15	D.L. W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	16	3.00 W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	16	8.00*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar.	18	10.00*W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	19	10.00*Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar.	14	D.L. Hankow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Mar.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	14	D.L. Hankow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	14	D.L. Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	15	D.L. Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Mar.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A. M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h,
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
6	38	4	8	7	28	2	9

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 6 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
5	25	6	3

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1 39 p.m.	0 24 p.m.	6 18	6 3	5 33	6 48

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For March 30.17 in.
766.6 mm.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
Y. P. D.	Jan. 10	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Feb. 17	Toba	Jap. gun-boat
1 C.	Mar. 4	Uji	Jap. gun-boat
2 C.	Feb. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Mar. 4	Woodcock	Br. gun-boat

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, March 15th.—Superior Household Furniture and Sundries at 42 Avenue Dubail.

TUESDAY, March 16th.—Choice Wines and Spirits, etc., at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 17th.—Important Land Auction at North Szechuen and Barchet Roads in Salesroom at 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in back Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 20th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Accessories in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24th.—A Splendid Collection of books in Salesroom at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 27th.—A Splendid Collection of Postage Stamps at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 10th.—Postage Stamps, a superb lot including China, Ceylon, Pence, Straits, Hongkong, Kiaochow, etc., at 2.30 p.m.

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 294

PERIODICAL TICKETS (045/1)

The public is hereby notified that Periodical Tickets of one, three, six and twelve months available between any two stations will be on sale on and after 15th March, 1920.

Such tickets, cost, and full particulars governing same, can be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager directly or through the station master of any station.

(sd) S. C. SHU,
Manager Director.

Tientsin, 10th March, 1920.

28304

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LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

TO EXPORTERS and IMPORTERS

Capable firm, holding unique market advantages, have recently reorganised. Now desirous extending business relationship with reliable house, view mutual expansion. Expert Buyers, Sellers, Shippers. Write Box P 268, Lee and Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool, England.

28368

Expert Buyer

28 years experience, known throughout Europe and America, desires buying and selling agency on commission, for one or two first-class houses requiring keen competitive purchasing power. Rare opportunity for firms seeking expansion. Write Box "S 270." Lee and Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool, England.

28369

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ¼lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 846 5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Penalties will not be incurred by ponies and riders who have won events or been placed in events at the following race fixtures, only, namely.

New Year Race Meetings (Shanghai Course).

Shanghai Paper hunt Club's race meetings.

Members are reminded that entries for the first extra race meeting, 1920, (20th or 27th March) will close at the grand stand at 7 p.m. on Monday (tomorrow), 15th inst.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

13th March, 1920.

HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)
THE CHAMPAGNE MOST FAVOURED
THE MOST FAVOURED CHAMPAGNE
THE BEST-KNOWN CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD
IS
HEIDSIECK'S
MONOPOLE
(RED TOP)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
China, Japan, Korea, Formosa Etc.

The Shanghai Exploration And Development Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited, 10 Canton Road, on Monday, the 15th March, 1920, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order Of The Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1920.

28135

THE CHEMOR UNITED RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1920, at 4:00 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 25th March, to Thursday, 1st April, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretary and Managers.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1920.

28411

HERE WE ARE AGAIN PRICES SMASHED

Some of the things we sell:—

Speedy Stitchers. . Mex. $1.00 each
The Handy sewing machine.
Check Protectors Mex. $1.50 each
Protect yourself before it is too late
"Genco" Razors Mex. $1.60 each
Try one and you will be pleased
Sewing Machine Needles $0.35 Doz
Best and cheapest on the market
Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Lubricants, Cameras
and many others, in fact, anything you want.

Liengyi Mercantile Company
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Rds.
Telephone: Central 2683

28408

NOTICE

Motor Houseboat "ROMOLA"

Tenders for the above vessel close on Monday, March 15th, and should be addressed to,

F. WELLS HENDERSON,
21 Connaught Road,
Shanghai.

28407

SPECIAL NOTICE

Re. S.S. "Tenyo Maru"

S/S "Tenyo Maru" arrives at Woosung at 7 o'clock this morning. Department tender, conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 12 noon today, instead of 11 a.m., as previously advertised.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
T. N. Alexander,
Manager.

28416

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

We Specialize in
LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS

Filing Cabinets and Supplies always in stock

Guide and Record Cards, Signals, Folders, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Cable Add.: "Mackbauch" Bentley's & A. B. C. 5th
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone: Central 4778

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL

Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MARRIAGE

On March the 12th, at the Royal Danish Consulate General, Shanghai, between Jens Marius Peter Jensen, son of Aug. Jensen Esq., of Jyderup, Denmark, and Eugenie Louise Coiffier, daughter of Eugene Coiffier and Engenie Mortreux of Arnas, France. Hongkong papers please copy.

28414

Card of Thanks

Mr. T. T. Wang and family beg to tender their sincere thanks to all relatives and friends, for their help and expressions of sympathy, and for the beautiful floral tributes and scrolls sent during their recent bereavement.

28417

DEATH

SPUNT.—At Drs. Fearn's Sanitorium, Saturday, March 13, 1920, Queenie, seven-month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Spunt. Funeral will take place at the Baikal Road Cemetery this morning at 11.30 o'clock.

Situations Vacant

WANTED, an English or American to teach English in evening class, 6 hours per week. State salary. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

28382

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 10

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET, immediate occupation, garages on Route Vallon. Apply Raven Trust Co.

28402 M. 17

TO LET, immediate occupation, garages on Route Vallon. Apply to Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

28386 M. 16

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draw. out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: An experienced marine engineer seeks position on shore. First-class references. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

28412 M. 20

IMPORT and export merchant (American), with seven years experience in China and best of references, would like to join a reliable firm on an equitable basis of salary and commission. Has valuable connections. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

28399 M. 16

WANTED: Room with board in private family, by French lady employed with French Municipality Please communicate with Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN, having a wide business experience, at present filling position as manager in charge of American firm in Shanghai, desires a change of firm from May 1st. Would consider position as department head in large firm. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

28353

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

ENGINEER, Chinese, 27 years of age, graduate of English technical college and graduate member I. E. E., wishes engagement. Resident in England ten years. Has had four years practical experience in British engineering works. First class English and Chinese references. Apply to Box 252. THE CHINA PRESS.

28385

YOUNG American lady, with experience as bookkeeper, stenographer and private secretary, desires work; capable of taking very responsible position. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

28391 M. 14

SOUTH American youth, with over a year's experience in typewriting, bookkeeping, filing etc., seeks improvement in any capacity. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

28253 M. 17

APARTMENTS WANTED

LADY and gentleman desire immediately two rooms and board in respectable family. Permanent. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

28401 M. 19

WANTED: American couple desire board and room for few months in private family in central or western district. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

28352

COMFORTABLE, furnished, front bedroom, with board, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Select locality, south aspect. Tram stops near door. Hot and cold water. Large bathroom and verandah, use of telephone. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

28343 M. 16

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat or small house, in French concession or central or western district, by American couple, from May 1st. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

28352

WANTED within next three months, small house or flat, suitable for married couple. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

28379 M. 14

WANTED, unfurnished seven-roomed house in Western district. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

28311 M. 14

WANTED, for early occupation, a six or eight-roomed house, in western district. Advertiser is willing to take over a lease if required. Fittings may also be accepted at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

28291 M. 14

APARTMENTS

TO LET, one small room. Apply 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant April 1st, One large front room with bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple.

Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, from April 1st, a comfortable attic-flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, modern bathroom, and large landing. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

COMFORTABLE newly furnished room with breakfast in American family. Private bath, hot water etc., on car line. Please apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

28393 M. 14

WANTED, one large unfurnished room with bathroom attached, or small flat, central district or French-town preferred. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

28409 M. 14

ONE furnished room, with bathroom and kitchen, on Avenue Edward VII, close to the Bund. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

28404 M. 18

TO LET, nicely furnished front-room, with bathroom attached, facing south. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

28400 M. 14

TWO comfortably furnished rooms, with verandah and bathroom attached, to let, with board. Suitable for family or three bachelors. Private family, Quinsan district. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

28398 M. 17

VERY good bedroom, with board, nicely furnished, hot and cold water, bathroom attached, nice verandah, south aspect, western district, close to trams, very suitable for bachelor, use of telephone. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

28343 M. 16

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity: To let, flat, consisting of four rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and ample servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 50. In Wayside district. Will sell fittings and furniture below cost. Address or call Freight Department, American Express Company, 8 Kiukiang Road.

28243

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.

28163

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, for temporary employment, Chinese able to translate Chinese newspaper comment into idiomatic English. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

28418 M. 17

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

Piece goods manager required by old American hong. Must be English or American born, thoroughly experienced Shanghai trade conditions. Salary Tls. 350 and a commission, with prospect further advancement. Reply, giving age and record experience. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

28384 M. 16

WANTED, Wharf construction inspector. At least one year's employment, from about June 1st, 1920. State nationality, age, experience, references and salary. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

28380 M. 18

PROFESSIONAL

FRENCH taught to children o adults by experienced and well r commended young French lady Good references. Apply to Bo 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

28414 M. 1

ENGLISH lessons given by an e perienced English gentlema teacher; special method. Apply Ezra Road top flat.

28406 M. 1

HIGHLY-EDUCATED artist-painte sculptor gives lessons in painting sculpture, cello playing, Franc language, decoration. Apply t Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

28339 M. 1

DANCING taught, private lessons only. Fox-trot, waltz, one-step Classes taught by special arrangement. Moderate terms. Phone West 1794.

28371 M. 1

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortabl house, ample servants' quarters garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

28163

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, one parlor organ, five octaves, seven stops, suitable for school or church. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

28413 M. 17

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened Old blades made as good as new 50 cents a dozen single blades; 7 cents, double; Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

28329

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER. Very good rebuilt machine. Will accept offer nearest to $120.00 for I am leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

28419 M. 17

KODAK with rare 4.5 lens; 1/300 sec. shutter; developing apparatus Shanghai price over $115.00 M price $75.00. Apply to Box 274 THE CHINA PRESS.

28419 M. 17

WARDROBE TRUNK for lady wanted. Must be in very good condition. Please apply to Box 264 THE CHINA PRESS.

28403 M. 16

CENTURY grand camera 5 x 7 Georz Dagor Lens, No. 3, Volute shutter, nine plateholders, set Georz filters, developing tank tripod, etc., for sale—Tls. 125 Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

28397 M. 16

PIANO for sale, Rosenkranz. For appointment for inspection apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

28395 M. 16

FOR SALE, at manufacturers' old prices, spot cargo, perfect condition: carbon jobbers' twist drills from Lincoln Twist Drill Company, die screws and plates from Champion Blower Forge Company bolt clippers, carborundum wheels cheese cutters, Nicholson files various motor parts, etc. For inspection and price apply to Box 266. THE CHINA PRESS.

28405

FOR SALE, Studebaker four-cylinder car, detachable top which can be removed to convert car into ordinary roadster with hood etc. In excellent condition, three of the tyres quite new. Car in use less than a year. Price Tls. 1,600. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

28410 M. 17

KULING: A small bungalow for sale with complete lot, very reasonable price. Apply to Box 250. THE CHINA PRESS.

28383 M. 16

FOR SALE (owner leaving), 6½ mow land, Rue Lafayette. Tls. 1,800 per mow, or near offer. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

28374 M. 17

FOR SALE, rebuilt Remington typewriters, chemicals, piecegoods, raincoats, used automobiles, men's suits, etc., at very low prices. For inspection or further details, address American Post Office Box 803, Shanghai.

28264

Sane—But Locked Up for Months With Lunatics

The Poet John Boyle O'Reilly's Daughter, Authoress and Traveler, Tells of the Sights and Scenes in the Mad-House and How She Escaped

"The Crazy Girl," by Jeanniot.

"She sprang up in the car and flung her thin arms above her head. 'Uncle,' she shrieked. 'I must have my uncle! O my God! Call my uncle.'

"The car spun swiftly around the drive and back again to the entrance. Still the girl stood up in the car and screamed.

"'Those people!' she cried. 'Those faces at the windows! O uncle! Uncle! Uncle!'

"Twelve times the car drove around the buildings before the girl's fear subsided enough to permit her to be taken into the villa at the back of the house in which I stayed."

"I AM convinced that this woman is perfectly sane and I therefore direct that she be discharged from custody and allowed her freedom."

Judge Robert F. Wagner, sitting in the Supreme Court of New York City, delivered this decision the other day, and Miss Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, daughter of the famous Irish poet and patriot of Boston, the late John Boyle O'Reilly, stepped forth a free woman.

Miss O'Reilly had endured a year and a half of confinement in a private madhouse in Massachusetts. Finally she was able to make her escape and made her way to New York City. She was pursued, arrested and an effort made to lock her up again in an asylum. After due consideration Judge Wagner decided that Miss O'Reilly was sane and should not be restrained of her liberty.

Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly is a woman of intellectual achievement, a graduate of Radcliffe College and an authoress of established standing. She wrote "Heroic Spain" and is now engaged in writing a book on "The Cathedrals of Europe" soon to be published. Miss O'Reilly is a sister-in-law of Professor Ernest Hocking, who holds a chair of philosophy in Harvard University, and she also has a sister, Mary Boyle O'Reilly, who lives in New York.

Anybody who has ever visited an insane asylum or has seen the faces at the window of a madhouse or has read Charles Read's powerful novel "Hard Cash," dealing with the insane, will wonder how a sane person can be locked up for a year and a half with lunatics and still retain her balance of mind. But Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly has endured the ordeal and is still sane. Miss O'Reilly narrated her distressing experiences in an interview as follows:

"I had done war work abroad, and some of my experiences seemed beyond belief as I told them to my friends in Boston, who had never heard the sound of shot and shell nor seen the miseries of a field hospital. Particularly, I think, some of my experiences with German spies aroused their incredulity—and the first thing I knew I was in an automobile and on my way to a private asylum in a Massachusetts town near Boston.

"For eighteen long, miserable months I was confined in that private madhouse. Fortunately, I had read Charles Read's stirring novel of madhouse life, and as I drove up to the square gray house I recalled his words, 'Chained sane among the insane! Who can paint the agonized soul in a mental situation so ghastly? Think of it, men and women. It may be your turn to-morrow.'

"I knew that I was sane, but that nobody would believe it. The very fact that I was entering an asylum for diseased minds was proof enough to doctors, nurses, attendants, patients, visitors, to everybody, of course, my mind was diseased. I realized that the slightest unusual gesture, peculiarity of voice, inclination of the head, glance of the eye, eccentricity of word or action would be hailed as the stigma of insanity.

"I determined that whatever befell me I would never lose my self-control. I knew that if I did I would give my jailers the opportunity to register me as violently crazy. I made a vow as I entered that awful building that I would be cool, controlled, watchful. By keeping this vow I saved my sanity and perhaps saved my life.

"I was led into a large hall where a big, ferocious-looking woman met me, not as a gentlewoman should be met, but as a keeper of a dog kennel would meet a new dog. Glancing at the memorandum concerning my supposed delusion she looked at me sharply and said, 'You thought you were being shadowed in Paris,' and then, with a sneer, added, 'I am as crazy against Borne spies as you are.'

"A loud guffaw greeted this cruel joke from a group of coarse-looking, ill-mannered men and women. They were the attendants.

"But while I realized what a contemptible thing it was for the matron to take advantage of a helpless and supposedly feeble-minded new arrival to make a joke on the patient's supposed delusion, yet I realized that here was my first test of my own sanity and self-control. I did not stare at her. I did not resent the brutal jest. I made no comment. I smiled faintly and bowed slightly with dignity, realizing the wicked irony of the situation.

"For the first two months I lived in a small room almost like the life of one of the Siamese twins. Not for a moment was I permitted to be alone. I am a small woman, weighing scarcely 120 pounds, and they picked out for me as my keeper a huge nurse who weighed more than 200. If I ventured to move an inch from her side she roared at me with the voice of a bull. She made my days miserable by this close and coarse association.

"And the nights were worse. The enormous nurse slept in a small bed that touched mine. And she snored horribly. The rasping sound from her open mouth kept me awake. Twenty times a night I would waken her. But she would shake off my hand, fall off to sleep again and the raucous sounds continued.

"Imagine a woman accustomed to the refinements of a good American home and of a quiet scholar's life in Paris doomed to this constant companionship of a coarse creature who could not be shaken off. With her I must share my meals, my room and even my scant allotment of oxygen to breath, for the windows were never allowed to be widely opened. If, wearied of her perspiring bulk, I moved further away from her on the veranda or on the narrow path where we walked, she would scream at me, 'Come back here beside me or I'll make you sorry for it.'

"The arrival of a new patient was always attended by silent mystery or some dreadful outbreak. For instance, there was the impressive-looking elderly man who stepped majestically from the automobile and walked beside a keeper up the steps to the veranda. He even paused to admire the view.

"'Is the gentleman in the gray suit a physician?' I asked the nurse who brought my dinner.

"'No,' she answered. 'He is a New York millionaire who has come up here for a little rest.'

"Yet the second night after his arrival frightful sounds issued from his room. He had a back room across the hall from mine. The sounds were as of a struggle of two powerful persons. There were several hoarse shouts. A sound as though someone had been felled to the floor. Then silence. I covered my head with the bed clothes and lay there trembling.

"Toward dawn the sounds were repeated, but this time a man's voice was raised in fear and entreaty. And again there was the impact of a falling body. And again an awesome silence. There was a week of this. These sounds recurred by day and by night from the room in which the New York millionaire slept. Then I heard it no more.

"'I don't hear the millionaire any more,' I said to the nurse who carried in my tray one morning.

"'No,' she answered with a grin, 'he's gone to a quieter place.'

"'You don't mean he is dead?' I asked.

"She shook her head. The Worcester Insane Asylum, I thought, and shuddered.

"During my confinement the automobile that brought patients from the Newtown station swung down the drive one afternoon. A slight young girl, fair-haired and with exquisitely regular features, sat wedged between a doctor and a nurse. I shall never forget the look in her great brown eyes as she lifted them to the windows. I was staring from the window. Every other patient must have been looking from his or her window at sound of the approaching car. It was our habit. The girl must have had a flash of understanding. She sprang up in the car and flung her thin arms above her head.

"'Uncle!' she shrieked. 'I must have my uncle! Oh, my God, call my uncle!'

"The car spun swiftly around the drive and back again to the entrance. Still the girl stood up in the car and screamed.

"'Those people!' she cried. 'Those faces at the windows! Oh, uncle, uncle!'

"Twelve times the car drove around the buildings before the girl's fear subsided enough to permit her to be taken into the villa at the back of the house in which I stayed. I never knew what became of her, but I heard that she had died in a torturing paroxysm.

"The nurses were, for the most part, coarse, unimpressionable creatures. If one came to us who was not insensible to the horrors about her she was soon eliminated. Steel-nerved, hard-hearted, cold-eyed women were the type that chiefly survived the frequent changes in the institution. In the year and a half that I was there 148 nurses passed through the funnel-like institution. The gentler, kinder ones, who listened to our stories vanished after a week or two. Some of those who remained had nothing to recommend them save the fact that they were willing to work in that purgatorial place for $8 a week. I am describing these jailers of ours that you may understand it was an unusual case that caused one of them to turn pale. Yet one of them did when she told me whose sobbing it was that came to me from the room that was separated from mine by a bathroom.

"'Poor little thing!' said this tender-hearted nurse. 'She is a little, old, white-haired mother. Her son brought her down here from New Hampshire in his car. She was heavily drugged, and the effect of the drug is beginning to wear off.'

"That neighbor, invisible, was like a lost soul protesting against her Luciferean fate. Though little and weak her voice seemed abnormal, and it had marvelous endurance. She screamed almost continuously:

"'What can I do? Help me out of here! Help me out of here!'

"When she had exhausted herself and everyone else within hearing her voice would trail away into a piteous little series of moans. Then would come a brief quiet.

"For five months I had to endure this screaming neighbor. Her voice grew fainter at the last. One night after she had sobbed herself into quiet and I sat quivering with terror and sympathy I heard heavy footsteps in the hall. Voices of several men, muffled though they were, reached my ears. I heard doors open and close and feet descending the stairs. I heard a door downstairs slam and heard feet moving slowly across the veranda. I stared from my window. The night was inky-black, but through the darkness I saw something moving slowly and heard the faint crunching of gravel as by wheels.

"'The little mother was quiet last night,' I remarked to the woman who brought my breakfast next morning.

"'She is gone,' she answered.

"'Where has she gone?' I inquired.

"'Never you mind. See that you don't go where she has, that's all.' I never got any further information about my unhappy neighbor.

"At the back on the same floor with me they placed a woman who literally howled all night. She wore out a nurse a week. No nurse could stand more than seven days of her, but we, who were so unfortunate as to be imprisoned on the same floor had to endure the sleep-breaking howls for five months.

"She would howl for a time and then there would be a short pause. From a man across the hall would come oaths that seemed to be flung at heaven. From the larger house at the rear came a shrill, air-piercing treble. Then the voices were joined in a fearful symphony. I have heard three voices, four, five united in the fearful all-night din. I have never heard anything that could be compared with it. The sounds were unnatural, animal sounds, but pervading them was to me a devilish intent.

"Another of the patients, a younger one, used to delight in mimicking me. Being of light figure and nervous temperament I walk lightly and briskly. When I started on my walks I would hear shrieks of laughter from the attendants on the veranda and the patients on the grounds. Looking behind me I would see this woman tormentor hurrying up the path after me, walking with my gait, lifting her head as I lift mine.

"Trivial means were resorted to apparently to exasperate me. I was only permitted one napkin a week. If this were soiled the first day of the week I had to use it the remaining six days. To one in whom neatness is inbred this is an offense. The nurses discovered this. One of the coarser kind contrived to spill cocoa on it the first morning of the week. I asked her to be careful. After that she would fling the door open, swagger into my room, drop the tray on the table with a bang that jostled the dishes and spilled more cocoa and slam the door as she went out.

"I realized there was no hope for me from my friends nor relatives. The letters I wrote were never answered. How could I escape? I planned a long time. I buried a cloak under the Autumn leaves and weighted it down by branches. I hid a muff in the same way, and a pair of overshoes and a hat. Then one afternoon I wandered out, gathered them all up, and slipped into them in the gathering dusk. I made my way, not to the nearest station, but the farthest one, knowing that was the last at which they would look for me. Five minutes after I reached the station I boarded a train to Boston. At the station I passed the superintendent. He was doing police duty there as a volunteer while the police were on strike. Wrapped in my two cloaks and wearing a heavy veil I passed him unrecognized. I took a train to Providence and thence to New York.

"I had been in New York but a short while and was putting the finishing touches on my book, 'The Cathedrals of Europe,' which Harpers have accepted, when my sister, Mary Boyle O'Reilly, had me arrested as a lost person. My relatives assembled in court and asked my commitment to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue. My attorney, Mr. Foster, senior member of the firm of Foster & Cutler, put his foot on the rail and said: 'I protest, Your Honor. If you will release her into our custody we will take her to our own home.'

"Judge Robert F. Wagner permitted me to go on parole in my lawyer's custody. Two months later he released me finally, convinced that I was sane. I am finishing my book which I wrote while in durance as a mad woman and am preparing for other literary work.

"Before closing this awful chapter of my life, let me say that I have related the chief incidents of my relatives' horrible mistake for the benefit of others who may be threatened by a similar fate.

"The greatest peril is the reiterated statement, 'You are insane.' The brain may reel before this suggestion. The reason may fall at last before it. I believe there should be legislation which would require a public hearing of every person charged with insanity."

Miss Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly, Who Was Shut Up in a Private Insane Asylum.

Miss O'Reilly's Sister, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly.

Leap Year Furs

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Draped Cloak of Baby Lamb, with Collar of Sable

A Sumptuous Wrap, Slightly Draped in Front, with Huge Cape Collar

Alternate Stripes of Full and Plain Ermine Make This Wrap Unusual

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

FURS were never so handsome nor so costly as in this leap year of our civilization.

They are of regal price and more than regal splendor. I wonder why the words queenly and regal are so often summoned for service by the fashion writers? The truth is—and those who have seen them will bear witness—that queens are not good dressers. Indeed, there are queens who dress badly, either through economy or bad taste, or both.

The real sartorial queens are women of wealth and taste in the United States. They dress magnificently and usually in good taste. I should call the splendor of these wraps not regal, but American.

In the middle of the page you see reproduced a wrap worth far more than its weight in coin of the realm. It is slightly draped in front. The hands are thrust through small openings. The huge cape collar in itself spells sumptuousness. This wrap is worn for any occasion that demands formal attire, whether afternoon or evening.

At the lower left hand is shown the photograph of another splendid wrap. This, too, is a draped cloak. The material is baby lamb. The huge cape collar is of sable. Like the first, it is suitable for any of the more formal events of smart life. It strikes the harmonious note at a matinee, at a playhouse, at a the dansant, or it may be seen in entire harmony with the time and place issuing from the opera house after "Romeo and Juliet" or "The Blue Bird."

At the upper right hand of the page you behold the snowy grandeur of a wrap of pyramid ermine. The pyramid ermine is sewed together in alternate stripes of full and plain ermine, giving the effect of striped or shirred fur in contrast with those of simple straightness. This, like its companions on this page, is in cloak form. It reminds the observant of the old and beautiful Paisley shawls that were drawn about the wearers' shoulders and turned back in a long cape-like fold. You will notice that from this wrap the openings for the hands are missing. Manifestly this is for evening wear alone. It enwraps its wearer when she steps from a limousine at the porte cochere or trails its white way up a red-rugged stairway. It is of formality the most formal.

These beautiful cloaks are the most expensive and luxurious of light-weight wraps. The sport coats are made of less beautiful pelts and of far different cut. Straight or Russian belted effects and moderately tight sleeves are their chief characteristics.

Dainty Frills Dispel Discontent Caused By The Collarless Neck

Perhaps there is no decree of fashion which has caused her votaries more discontent than the collarless neck. Every woman who had not the rounded, fresh, undimmable beauty of youth realised that she was taking long chances with her good looks when she wore a collarless frock, with its hard, uncompromising line so near the face.

But there seemed to be no middle course between the unbecoming collarlessness which was modish and a white framing of the face, which, however pleasing, was hopelessly out of the picture and most women would infinitely rather look ugly than dowdy.

APPEALED TO THE DARING

Beside this, there was a challenging quality in the collarless neck which appealed to the daring woman. Its defiant disregard of the ordinary conventions of becomingness pleased her in that it implied that her beauty or charm was able to dominate the most adverse conditions. While this was true in a limited number of cases, there are women who could wear a meal sack with piquancy, the rank and file of womankind were aged and hardened to a depressing degree by the frock without a collar.

Most of them were well aware of the fact and will hail with joy the returning new-old dainty fashion of a touch of white at neck and wrists or wherever the sleeve happens to end. Of course, it is always necessary to suffer to be beautiful, and what women gain in charm they will pay for in the added anxiety and labor of keeping these expensive and aristocratic accessories in the fresh and spotless condition which is their inalienable right. There was this one incontestable virtue in the collarless frock—it could be jumped into hurriedly without a thought as to whether the collar was clean and fresh.

The vogue of the real lace collar has already been recorded in these columns, but it may be restated that collars of hand made lace, many of them of considerable value, are the desired finish for dark velvet and satin frocks. Such laces as Venetian of both the heavy and fragile variety, Belgian laces, Cluny, Irish crochet, Carrickmacross and Valenciennes are employed for these collars which are fashioned in various shapes, but with rather strong preference given to the newest square cut.

But as the winter season wanes and the spring season advances accessories of a less formal and sumptuous type will be more and more in evidence. Collar and cuff sets and gilets of net organdy and handkerchief linen are appearing, in which lace is only an aid to the delicate finish of embroidery and other exquisite hand work.

Lace is frequently left out of the reckoning entirely in these lovely bits of needlecraft. There is a skilful sort of applied work which is quite as beautiful and decorative as lace, carried out in white or cream organdy of an unbelievable fineness and transparency. In one version of this work the ground is a single thickness of the organdy and a conventional flower design of the same fabric is applied by delicate needlework to the foundation. The edging of these frail collars is usually the narrowest of Valenciennes. In another form of the applied work the collar instead of the design is doubled and the upper layer is cut out to show the ornamentation in a single thickness beneath.

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS

Organdy collar and cuff sets in beige or white are ornamented with designs in darned work or hemstitching and tucked organdy collars are edged with narrow frills of footing. There is a great deal of the type of Carrickmacross used, which dispensing with the usual net foundation, resembles antique cut work. Square bib collars of this lace with an oblong set-in section of tucked net are very striking, and such a collar may have either a square or pointed neck opening.

Round collars with a large neck opening which fasten at the back are numerous and employ various means to achieve their ends. They are frequently produced in tucked net edged with a heavy but open lace, such as Cluny or Venetian, or one of these decided laces may be cleverly combined with Valenciennes in a flat collar with turreted sections, and again the round collar with its accompanying cuffs may be entirely made of narrow Valenciennes or

Embroidered collars of both net and organdy in all the most desired shapes are usually edged by narrow but bold lace. Crisply plaited white organdy frills constitute the newest note in French necks and sleeve finishings and are provided for neck openings of every shape, from the deep square to the wide oblong.

EXTRAORDINARY FRILLS

These are usually moderate in width, but in one instance at least such a frill hangs from the back of the neck nearly to the waist and falls well over the hands in flowing cuffs. Gilets of which plaited or gathered organdy frills are an important feature on many. They may have a flat round plated collar and a one-sided front frill with a hemstitched edge, or an Eton collar with a double gathered front frill, both edged with Valenciennes.

Gilets of colored organdy ornamented with dyed lace are shown, and gilets of beige net either run with a design in beige thread, trimmed with a series of little net frills daintily tucked are always satisfactory.

There are women who insist upon wearing a stock collar and jabot of beautiful lace and fine net with their tailored suits, and for these there are provided both the Abbe's cravat and the cascaded frill attached to the high boned collar.

The Stout Woman Again

By Rita Stuyvesant

One never knows how many stout women there are in the world until one begins to answer inquiries from large women and girls. Clothes to make one appear slim, ways to reduce, what to buy and eat—these questions all come in letters from anxious ladies. And now when it is almost time to be thinking of purchasing the Spring outfit or replenishing the Winter wardrobe, I want to make a few suggestions.

If you are stout or even inclined to plumpness, you are not privileged like your slim sister to go into the shops and buy promiscuously anything that strikes your fancy. Very likely, it will be unsuitable, for after all the most attractive models are designed for thirty-six figures. However, that does not mean that there are not smart clothes too for the stout woman, for some shops cater only to the woman over forty measurement. If you choose the correct clothes you can appear equally as attractive as the small woman.

First of all let me impress on you the importance of being well groomed, even to the last detail of your costume. The Avenue is full of large women who invariably cause the comment, "My, doesn't she look stunning!" And it is because she is both well groomed and correctly clothed.

Once before I have mentioned the necessity of the right corset, fitted to ones' figure and reflecting style combined with comfort. Then one should be careful to select will cut underwear, brassieres, bloomers, or chemise and close, clinging petticoat of soft silk or jersey.

When it comes to the selection of a suit, one should avoid the box-coat but rather fancy the well tailored straight-line models with just a suggestion of shaping at the waistline. Rich dark colors prove becoming to a large figure, and one never "goes wrong" if she wears navy blue, although wine shades, deep taupe and wood greens and purples are permitted.

When choosing a blouse to wear with a suit, it is far better to favor the suit shades that match well and not try the delicate flesh or white waists that, though so alluringly lovely, are not for the well developed woman. Heavy georgette cut in a simple style, but heavily beaded, makes a dressy waist becoming to stout figures, and there are any number of sheerer silk blouses that are most attractive. Overblouses are designed with a short panel both front and back, and they look smart also on a large woman.

As a final word, let me warn you when you choose your hat. Do not choose one so large that you are conspicuous, nor yet so small that it appears ridiculous. The most becoming size, regardless of what is in vogue at the present month, always proves the most satisfactory to the stout woman.

When It's No Use Pretending

THE PRACTICAL WOMAN AND THE DESERT ISLAND

THE gayest of us have our moments of hollow depression. Sooner or later we all have to give up pretending, even to ourselves, and relapse into unhappy candour.

At no time, if one is a woman, does one feel more acutely miserable than when one faces one's mirror in a clear cold light and marks the first signs of the "going off" of one's charms. I know a very charming and sophisticated woman whose nightmare is that she may one day find herself in the situation beloved by novelists—that is, alone or nearly alone on a desert island. "Just fancy," she wails, "having no comb or looking glass or hairpins and, worst of all, no tammalite. Because, do you realise, that I should actually be grey?" To see her soft brown hair one would suspect her of perverting the truth. But she frankly assures her friends that her hair would be nothing without an occasional timely application of a tonic made of bay rum and pure tammalite. "It brings back all the colour," she affirms, "besides making one's hair beautifully healthy. Why, I was in despair a year or two ago, because my hair was growing grey in streaks. But since I discovered tammalite I haven't the slightest difficulty in keeping my hair its normal shade."

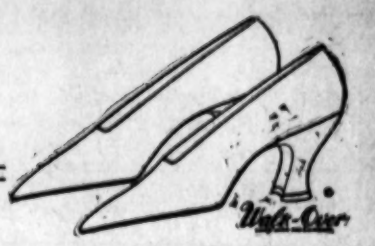
And what a difference beautiful hair makes to any woman! It excuses plainness, it enhances beauty. What man pictures the woman of his dreams with anything but soft, abundant hair? From Rapunzel to Melissande, there is something romantic about lovely locks. It is deplorable now-a-days to see naturally beautiful hair ruined by neglect, curling irons, harmful shampoos and the like. Many girls, otherwise careful of their good looks, think nothing of going to bed without brushing their hair. Without constant brushing the hair can never attain to that glossy "sheeny" look that is so delightful. A good brushing for fifteen minutes night and morning should be included in the discipline of every woman, plain and pretty. A stiffish brush should be used, and it should be always scrupulously clean.

It is not good enough to use just any shampoo when washing the hair. Care should be taken to find the very best one, and then to keep to it. A really excellent idea is to use only stallax granules which are obtainable at all good chemists. A teaspoonful of stallax is sufficient for each shampoo, so a ¼ lb. package will last for a long time.

This very simple shampoo gives splendid results. The delicious foaming lather it makes not only cleanses the hair thoroughly but brings out every atom of its latent color and brightness. The hair dries quickly, and though beautifully soft, it is quite manageable.

When the scalp is inclined to be dry, and the hair brittle, it is a good plan to massage it with olive oil before giving it a stallax shampoo.

There are few things which increase one's self-respect so much as the possession of lovely hair. It is a perpetual joy to oneself and others, and with a little care, one can defy hairpin-scattering winds and even trying, if romantic, situations on an uninhabited island.



NEW SHOES

Have you seen the new styles displayed in our windows? Stop and see the new Men's Oxfords or the dainty Ladies' Pumps. They are attractive, represent the very latest ideas in footwear—and will surely appeal to you.

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Plain Underwear Survives Craze For Airy Fairy Trifles

While Displaying Most Marvellous Of Frivolities, Dame Fashion Continues Handing Out Garments Of Outing Flannel Unadorned—Latest Designs Offer Wide Choice Both In Fragile Lingerie Of Amazing Cost And In Apparel Of More Substantial Nature

New York, January 18.—Yes, Matilda, it is still possible for you to purchase nighties and pajamas of outing flannel and albatross, opaque and unadorned. It is not absolutely necessary for you to wear net or chiffon undergarments or those of orange satin or silver tissue unless you are so minded, and contrarywise, if you are, there is no reason why you shouldn't.

Both kinds are sold in the most neutral manner over the same counter, and whatever your previous state of predilections may have been, spectacular undergarments are sure to attract you. There is something so singularly engaging about their artless assumption of having been created to fulfil a useful purpose.

AIRY TRIFLES

What could be more delightfully absurd than that airy trifle called a vest chemise, which consists of about eighteen inches of plain net, a lace band and a pair of shoulder ribbons. Complete sets of undergarments in flame colored chiffon embroidered lavishly with primitive birds, or in purple chiffon hemstitched in silver thread, seem comparatively sane and conservative by contrast.

There are gay, colorful undergarments of satin decorated in a carnival spirit with perforations of differing size and shape, all edged around with varicolored satin bindings, and there is lingerie in palest pink georgette stencilled or embroidered in another color, preferably with an accent of black.

Black underwear almost reaches the dignity of a cult, and while it is not an entirely novel eccentricity it is rather a distinguished and a not altogether impractical one. Lace, georgette, crepe de chine or satin are all levied upon to produce good looking black nightgowns, bodices, knickers, chemises, petticoats, negligees and travel robes. Occasionally a touch of white embroidery is added, and a particularly striking set of black satin underwear is embroidered in large, solid sections of cross stitch in white silk floss.

CONVENTIONAL FRIVOLITIES

Among the more conventional lingerie frivolities are the priceless creations of a certain house which piles complication upon elaboration in a manner that is the antithesis of the excellent simplicity of the best French underwear. Fine filet, Valenciennes, bits of wonderful embroidery on a linen so sheer as to be scarcely distinguishable from the net foundation, all go to the making of a single intricate garment with the addition of ribbons and tiny nosegays.

But while women like to see or hear about spectacular lingerie, if only to gasp and marvel and turn away a shocked eye or ear, what really interests them is the charming underwear of satin, crepe de chine, glove silk, batiste and handkerchief linen which has a sufficiently elastic wearableness to suit the most diverse tastes and needs.

A WIDE RANGE

This ranges from the extreme practicality of the plain tailored garments of substantial fabrics to the elegancies of those fashioned of a web so fine as to make it possible to pass many yards of the textile through a finger ring in the delightful old fairy tale fashion—a fragility only to be matched by the exquisite hand work and real laces with which such garments are decorated.

At one shop which stands fast on a pinnacle of exclusiveness and is presumed to cater only to a clientage of impeccable taste, bizarre undergarments are loftily ignored. They simply do not exist in the same world with the exquisitely simple but enormously expensive products of French workmanship which are shown in this shop at their best.

Flesh or white crepe de chine, batiste or handkerchief linen are the fabrics most employed for the making of these daintily reserved undergarments, discreetly decorated with lace, fine tucks, embroidery and other delicate needlework. The French handwork devoted to these garments is a thing to marvel over in its dust fine beauty.

Besides the usual tucks, puffings, beadings, hemstitching, drawn work and embroidery there is an effective form of needlework in which the fabric, be it batiste or crepe, is applied to lace or net in an effective decoration. This may be in the form of isolated sprays, or the edge of the fabric may be cut in a Greek key or other pattern and worked to the net or lace border.

Fine plaited frills, edged with or entirely of lace, are occasionally used to border undergarments, but as a rule edges are flat rather than fluffy. A charming yet sturdy exemplification of this rule is shown in the sets of handkerchief linen which are ornamented by applications of colored linen set on the white in borders of oblong sections, plain bindings or scallops. These are applied with hemstitching, and in one attractive set scalloped in blue, polka dots of the blue in various sizes are applied above the border.

A novelty having certain charm has been introduced in the guise of undergarments made entirely of colored handkerchief linen. Such flowery colors as periwinkle blue, lavender, pink and yellow have been employed, and the fine Irish lace used for trimming has been dyed to match. Occasionally these garments instead of being lace trimmed are embroidered and piped with linen in a contrasting color.

The hand made underthings of batiste and nainsook, which in spite of the delicate quality of the fabric and the fineness of the Porto Rico or Philippine handiwork employed in their making are so reasonable in price and so serviceable with proper care in laundering, are the average woman's standby.

Undergarments of sheer batiste which cost quite as much as the embroidered ones are austerly decorated with fine hand-run tucks and blind hems, which brings us by a natural sequence to the trig, untrimmed tailored underclothes in silk, cotton or linen which are the beloved of the athletic girl.

Envelope and straight chemises, combinations and knickers follow the usual lines, and nightgowns are cut as frankly sleeveless as ever, or with the merest rudiments of sleeves. In the latter garment, while the neck opening may be round, square or pointed, there is usually the suggestion of an empire waist produced by the lines or sections of trimming. Occasionally the bottom of the gown receives its touch trimming in the shape of a lace insertion above the hem, or of a narrow, lace edged plaited frill. Ribbons play their well known and very decorative role in the lingerie outfit whether it be in the shape of flat bows or loops, tied bows or prim rosettes.

BRASSIERES AND CAMISOLES

The brassiere and the camisole are more indispensable features of the modern woman's list of undergarments than the corset itself. Brassieres of flesh colored Italian silk, washable satin or batiste or strong net are as cunningly cut to fulfil their mission of moulding the figure as are the fitted bandeaux of firm lace which serve the same purpose. The softer and more elaborate camisole has every luxury of lace, embroidery and fragile textile lavished on its production. The choicest of real laces are apparently none too good to be incorporated in this dainty item of lingerie.

Within the memory of women now living a lady wore three or four extremely full starched petticoats one over the other produce the desired billowy silhouette. But it is a far cry from Great-Grandmamma to her most modern descendant and in the course of many years the petticoat diminished until it reached the vanishing point. At one time, not long past, it was a very unfashionable woman who acknowledged wearing any petticoat at all.

At present petticoats hold a rather important place in our wardrobes, owing to the revealing qualities of the very short, scant outer skirt, albeit petticoats cut on the trimmest and straightest lines. There are the useful petticoats of silk jersey or taffeta to be worn with the tailored suit or dress, cut either with a slight flare trimmed by narrow plaited frills or else with a single accordion plaited flounce.

Washable satin petticoats in flesh or white embroidered and lace trimmed are much in favor, and fashion has decreed that black lace petticoats shall be worn with the black afternoon or evening frocks, which are so modish.

Georgette comes into its own in the creation of innumerable charming evening petticoats, and slim and straight and prettily it is the ideal fabric for this purpose. Such petticoats are made trimmed with tucks, ribbon and lace. In one dainty garment its scant deep flounce is weighted by bands of looped ribbon, another has its lower half covered by narrow tucks at intervals which are caught here and there by ribbon roses, and a third has a panel of lace extending from belt to hem at both back and front edged by flat plaits.

A series of alluring garments for evening wear are princess slips in pink or white georgette, which make charming use of trimmings. In one the skirt consists of scant overlapping flounces of rose petals cut from the fabric and bound with silk in another color. A second pink georgette skirt has its tucks edged with flat loops of blue ribbon and others rely merely on tucks and hemstitching for trimming or on broad bands of lace.

The dancing corset is an interesting novelty which is guiltless of boning and relies entirely on the heavy knitted silk of which it is fashioned for firmness and staying quality. In fact, except that it has garters attached and is buttoned closely up the front with little pointed tops it might be mistaken for a new sort of knitted pink silk sweater with its deeply fringed edge.

Garters are rather sumptuous with their lace trimmed edges and glittering buckles. These buckles are both oval and square and are even fashioned like what purports to be a serpent but looks more like a worm. The garter with a deep lace frill carries stately remininscences of the court of Charles II. of frivolous memory.

A Novel And Attractive Chapeau

A novel chapeau. Photo by McCandlish

This novel and attractive hat shows an unusual combination of two quite dissimilar types of ribbon. The foundation is of "J-C" democracy, while the scroll is wrought in tinsel-edge Jacquard.

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POND'S Vanishing Cream overcomes all dryness and immediately restores the necessary skin pliancy. Protect your face, wrists and ankles with Pond's Vanishing Cream, and you won't know what it is to suffer from roughened, chapped skin. Any skin responds to it quickly, and is easily brought back to the transparent delicacy of youth.

For Sale at All Druggists

World Must End Divine Right Of Autocracy To Rule

Trial Of Kaiser Will Apportion Responsibility And Fix Each Offical's Part In Awful Tragedy

By William J. Bryan

Washington, Jan. 15.—Shall former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany be tried?

Yes, by all means. First, it will give the world its first and only opportunity to investigate in a judicial way the cause of the war and to fix the blame upon the guilty parties.

We have had ex-party statements, which, while sufficient to satisfy the party that made them—the party in whose behalf they were made—they do not satisfy the demands of history. History should be impartial, and impartiality is not to be expected of either side during or soon after the war.

In the beginning both sides disclaimed responsibility, each insisting that it acted in self-defense The Allies have maintained that position ever since, and we who sympathise with the cause of the Allies are convinced by the proof offered.

But it must be remembered that all the distinguished literary men and high religious officials of Germany contend just as strenuously that their country was the country attacked, and that theirs was a fight of self-preservation.

Recently a number of the men who signed this remarkable document have withdrawn their names, some on the ground that they did not understand what they were signing, others confessing that they were deceived as to the cause of the war.

TRIAL COURT SHOULD BE UNPREJUDICED

So long as the Kaiser was in authority no citizen of Germany felt it safe to put the blame on him, but now that the Kaiser has abdicated and the Government is in the hands of the people, it is possible to bring out the real facts, and a judicial hearing assures an investigaton conducted according of the rules of law.

If there were no other reason this would be sufficient to justify a trial. The world has emerged from its bloodiest and most costly war. The language usually employed in defining a crime is inadequate to describe the guilt of the person or persons who brought on such a conflict.

If it was done with malice aforethought or any conception of the consequences that followed—the natural, if not the inevitable consequences—for the sake of posterity, as well as for the vindication of those dead and the benefit of those still living, a thorough investigation should be made, and, in no other way except the trial of those accused, can all the facts be placed upon record.

Second, it is probable that many share the guilt with the Kaiser; in fact, several have already offered to assume entire responsibility for the acts charged against the Kaiser. A trial will apportion the responsibility and fix each official's part and place in the awful tragedy.

If the time has come when the people are ready to put an end to war by the substitution of machinery such as the League of Nations supplies, the cause of peace will be greatly advanced by the punishment of all the guilty parties.

The world will take a step in advance when civil courts summon before them the military chieftains who make killing a profession, and who mow down ranks of soldiers with as little concern as the farmer cuts the grain in his field.

HIS TRIAL MAY ACQUIT GERMAN PEOPLE OF BLAME

Armies have had their trials by courts-martial, but the military spirit has hedged in these trials and the military spirit has presided over them. The soldier has been a man apart from the people and has insisted that soldiers should only be tried by soldiers. Are we ready to make civil authority superior to the edict of the General?

There is a third reason for the trial of the Kaiser which many will consider the most important of all, namely, that it will soften the indictment that might overwise be brought against the German people as a whole.

In the early days of the war our administration laid stress upon the proposition that our fight was against the Kaiser and not against the German people. This was ridiculed in some quarters, and an effort was made to include in the indictment Americans of German descent as well as the citizens of the Fatherland.

Now that the war is over, judgments are being revised and credit is being conceded to the German-Americans for the loyal support which they gave to the Government in the prosecution of a war against the land of their birth. Men of German parentage and the descendants of those who came to the United States from Germany fought side by side with those who traced their ancestry to France, Belgium and Great Britain.

While there were in some cases unpatriotic utterances and acts, the guilty were very few in number compared with the large number of those who were connected by blood with the Germanic races.

The patriotic German-Americans and the Austrian-Americans have reason to demand a trial of the Kaiser in order that the mass of the German people may be relieved of blame for the conflagration that has extinguished so many lives and consumed such a tremendous amount of accumulated wealth.

END THE THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS

Fourth, the trial of the Kaiser will give a death blow to one of the fundamental tenets of royalty, namely, that "the King can do no wrong." This theory is a lineal descendant of the divine rights of kings. The monarch has claimed credit for every enterprise that turned out well and made a scapegoat of his advisers when his plans failed. The subjects have held His Majesty in awe while they have vented their wrath on those unfortunate enough to have to bear the sins of their sovereign.

Democracy has revolutionised the thought of the world; it is, so to speak, bringing down the mountains and lifting up the valleys until they meet upon the same plane.

In popular government there is no such thing as irresponsible power. The officials chosen by the people are accountable to the people, and the people, though sovereign, must bear the burden that their representatives put upon them until that burden is lifted by the people themselves, or by those whom the people elect.

It is high time for the ruler to be stripped of exemptions and made to take his place at the judgment bar with those who have to accept responsibility for what they do and for the natural consequences of what they do.

Observing readers have not failed to note the inclination on the part of royalists to find reasons for not trying the Kaiser The motive is not hard to guess. They scent the danger involved in the proposed trial; they recognise that it sounds the death knell of one of the most precious privileges connected with arbitrary power. But the people ought to be as quick as the monarch to understand what a trial means, and their insistence should be in proportion to the reluctance shown by the courtiers.

Fifth, and finally, the Kaiser ought to have a chance to produce any defense he may have. The world has piled upon him a burden of guilt such as no human being has ever before been called to bear. If the charge is true, no punishment can be too severe; imprisonment or exile during the remainder of his days would be an insignificant punishment for the woe he has brought upon the world.

The definitions of democracy make no distinctions between citizens. The life of the humblest is as precious in the eyes of the law as the life of one who claims to wield authority by the command of the Almighty.

If the Kaiser, by his individual act, takes the life of one of the lowliest of the race, he is as much a murderer as if the victim were among the most exalted.

It only remains for the representatives of the democratic idea to obliterate the distinction between murder on a small scale and murder by wholesale to bring the Kaiser within terms of universal law.

But the very law that fixes punishment upon the guilty safeguards the rights of the innocent, and the Kaiser ought not to be denied the right which the meanest criminal has, namely, that of a fair and impartial trial.

Let the trial go on, that history may be correctly written; that guilt may be equitably apportioned among the wrong-doers; that kingly irresponsibility may never again be pleaded; that the people may not be punished for the sins of arbitrary rules and that the Kaiser himself may have meted out to him such punishment as he deserves or be acquitted if the facts show him to be innocent.

ONLY ONE WAY TO VALUE A DIAMOND

Reasons Adduced Why The Gem Must Be Seen To Find What It Is Worth

New York, January 15.—Since the extra rapid increases in diamond prices began some time ago members of the jewelry trade all the way from the retailer to the manufacturer have been asked almost daily, "What is the price of a good one-carat diamond?" The answer to the question is about as difficult to give as that to the famous riddle about the age of Ann. In other words, unless the query is made about some particular stone, and the stone is produced with it for examination, the question cannot be answered at all. According to Julius Wodiska, a manufacturing jeweler of this city, it is as impossible to give the value of an unseen diamond as it is to appraise a building without being told how high it is or where it is located.

"There are many factors that go to make up the value of a diamond," Mr. Wodiska said yesterday. "They include its 'make,' shape, color, degree of perfection, brilliancy, proportions, cutting, etc. If imperfect, the character of the imperfection and its location in the stone play an important part in determining its value. All of the factors mentioned have to be given carefully determined values, which are finally added up like a sum of figures. Obviously this calls for the judgment of an expert.

QUALITY NOT SIZE

"Diamonds of one carat or over, considered of good quality, color, and 'make,' will retail today at from $600 to $1,000 a carat. Exceptional specimens are worth considerably more than $1,000 a carat. A thing which must not be lost sight of is that quality, and not size, governs the value of a diamond. It is not rare to see a single-carat stone that is worth five times as much as a three-carat diamond of inferior quality. One infallible guide for prospective buyers of diamonds is that a cheap stone is a poor stone, regardless of what the seller may say to the contrary.

"There are perfectly legitimate reasons for the advances which are taking place in diamond prices. First of all, the South African mines are not as productive as they formerly were, nor are the rough stones produced now of as good quality as heretofore. The mines are constantly being increased in depth, which enhances the difficulty and expense of operation. Labor at the mines has advanced at the same rate it has in other parts of the world. Government taxes also add to the increased price the public must pay for its diamonds. About the only thing which has not added to their cost in the last few years is the tariff levied on imports of rough and finished diamonds into this country. This has remained unchanged.

"The diamond industry is under the complete control of an English syndicate, which entirely governs prices and distribution. The rough stones to be sold to the different countries are determined according to the qualities of gems wanted. The finest rough diamonds are reserved for the American market. Not only does this market offer a remarkable outlet for the finest stones, but the most skillful diamond cutters and polishers in the world are to be found here. While it may surprise many people to learn it, American-cut diamonds are preferred to those cut abroad, and it is an everyday occurrence for a fine diamond, imported in the finished state, to be re-cut here in order to improve its brilliancy and increase its value.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

"The diamond-cutting industry has grown remarkably in this country in the last fifty years. In 1870 there was only one cutter known to be doing business in New York City, and he did repairing only. Now there are nearly a thousand skilled cutters at work here. They produce the most scientifically and skillfully cut and polished diamond to be found in the world, and earn from $125 to $175 a week. Exceptionally skilled men frequently earn more than $175 a week.

"As an investment, nothing can compare with the purchase of diamonds. During the half century that I have been associated with the jewelry industry they have continually advanced in price. Periods of hard times and financial panics may have temporarily checked the upward movement of prices, but have never forced them to recede. As soon as the situation improved the upward trend of diamond values set in again.

"All over the world people are buying diamonds freely at the present time, either for personal adornment or for investment. Because of this and the condition of the mines, which cannot remain productive forever, the indications are that diamonds will continue to increase in value indefinitely. They supply the one form of property, even though non-essential, on which the chances of sustaining a loss are reduced to the irreducible minimum. In purchasing them the public should keep one thing strongly in mind: Buy them only from concerns whose reputation is such as to guarantee the receipt of full value for the money expended."

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The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branches in India or elsewhere. Only one address, 112, Regent Street, W. 1.

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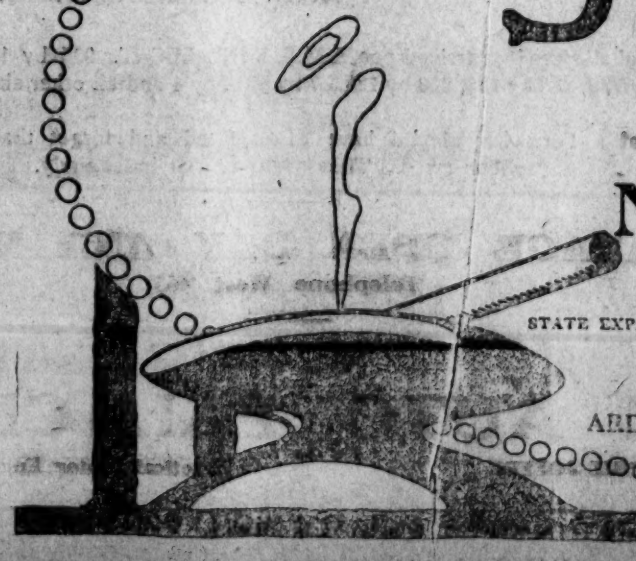

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1920

BIG MOTOR MEETING FOR TRUCK SERVICE

National Conference Of Owners In April Will Discuss Methods For Operation

What is expected to be the largest meeting of motor truck interests in this country will be held in New York city in April. Harold P. Gould of Chicago, Chairman of the National Truck Owners' Conference, was in New York during the recent show making final arrangements. The chief subject which will be discussed will be "How to make a truck pay." The recent exhibition here demonstrated more clearly than ever before the steadily increasing use of the commercial motor vehicle for transportation and business purposes.

"In these days of high costs," said Mr. Gould, "truck owners, as well as other business executives, want to know their truck costs—they want to improve their trucking conditions."

As a result of its previous meetings, the National Truck Owners' Conference has formulated a standard truck cost system, which has been adopted by several thousand truck owners in all parts of the country. A committee spent more than fifteen months in studying every phase of motor transportation.

Truck users were keenly interested because at the preliminary meetings, methods were explained which applied to their particular conditions, involving thousands of dollars in yearly savings. The manufacturers were interested because of the general benefit to the truck industry—and so the movement prospered. Meetings were held in New York, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. Yearly savings of from $1,000 to $30,000 by simple despatching plans, loading methods and bonus schemes were brought out, and in every instance truck costs loomed up as highly important items.

As explained by Mr. Gould, costs kept on the standard system and intelligently analysed enable the user:

To compare one truck against the other as to detailed performance and itemised costs, thus determining which unit size and type of truck is best suited to his particular trucking conditions.

To compare the mileage and cost per mile of different makes and types of tires, to know what is best for his trucks.

To decide which drivers are producing best and to compensate them with bonuses which spur the other drivers to greater production.

To check the driver as to repairs, gasoline consumption, etc., and thus secure better driving, which reduces truck costs.

To pick out trucks that are making the most profit and increase that type of service.

To rent out trucks at a safe margin of profit, which prevents haulage concerns going out of business.

To prove where it is cheaper to ship by truck than by freight.

To place transportation equipment, both horse and truck, in the service for which it is best fitted, not for sentimental but economical reasons.

"The general manager of a large concern," said Mr. Gould, "stated that keeping costs on the standard system resulted in twenty two motor trucks replacing horse-drawn vehicles in one year simply because they were more economical. He also said that within a few months twenty-four additional trucks would be installed, thus completely replacing horse equipment with motor trucks, for motor equipment enables him to extend the range of service, which means additional customers.

"A few years ago comparatively little thought was given to motor truck operation, the costs performance and handling of trucks receiving little attention. But the field of the motor truck rapidly became recognised—inter-city hauling concerns began to compete with freight and express companies in hauling material from one city to another, and as a result greater attention focused on the motor truck.

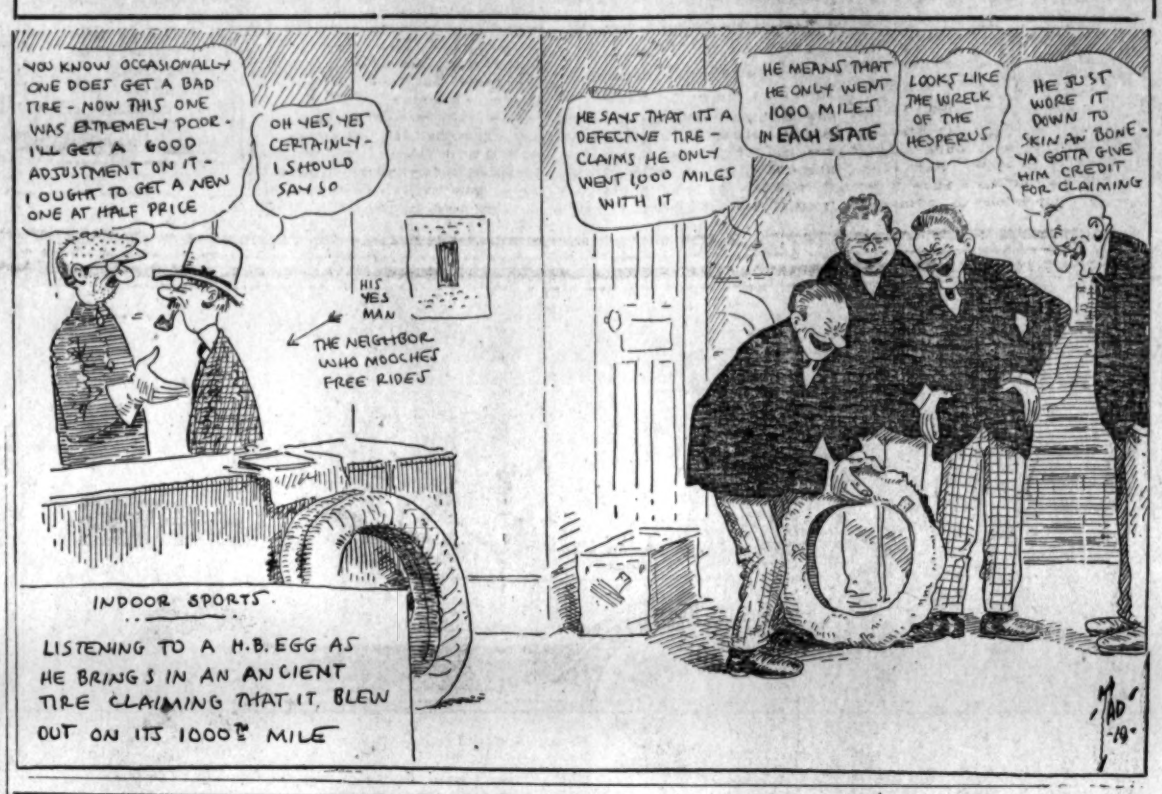
"Every truck owner wants to reduce his costs and better his service. The omission of two or three items makes his costs useless because he is deceived into believing they are lower than is actually the case."

Practically every motor truck and tire company, added Mr. Gould, is actively promoting the standard system because it is an accurate, unbiased cost system, favoring no make nor price of truck.

United States Road Mileage

There are 2,478,552 miles of public roads in the United States, yet only 12 percent of this total, or 299,135 miles, are improved with some form of surfacing.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


YOU KNOW OCCASIONALLY ONE DOES GET A BAD TIRE - NOW THIS ONE WAS EXTREMELY POOR - I'LL GET A GOOD ADJUSTMENT ON IT - I OUGHT TO GET A NEW ONE AT HALF PRICE
OH YES, YET CERTAINLY - I SHOULD SAY SO
HIS YES MAN
THE NEIGHBOR WHO MOOCHES FREE RIDES
HE SAYS THAT IT'S A DEFECTIVE TIRE - CLAIMS HE ONLY WENT 1000 MILES WITH IT
HE MEANS THAT HE ONLY WENT 1000 MILES IN EACH STATE
LOOKS LIKE THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS
HE JUST WORE IT DOWN TO SKIN AN BONE - YA GOTTA GIVE HIM CREDIT FOR CLAIMING
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO A H.B. EGG AS HE BRINGS IN AN ANCIENT TIRE CLAIMING THAT IT BLEW OUT ON ITS 1000TH MILE
TAD -19-

Making Car Look New

How Motorist Tackled Job Of Being His Own Painter With Pleasant Results

New York, February 10.—There is no reason why the owner of the automobiles who has driven his car for one or two seasons, until the body finish has become dull, should envy his neighbors who spin about in newer cars, for almost any man can keep his car looking very nearly as good as new if he cares to take the trouble. Indeed, it is not an unpleasant undertaking to refinish your car every year, and if this precaution is taken in time it costs very little.

A man who had grown to be somewhat ashamed of the appearance of his car, after using it for two years, tells how he was induced to renew the body finish, and the means he used may suggest to other motorists how they can preserve the new appearance of their automobiles.

"A neighbor," he said, "had a big, eight-cylinder car, which I noticed was always left standing in front of his house in all kinds of weather. I often wondered why he was so indifferent to the possible consequences on its body finish, and after two years the machine looked as if it were ready for the junk pile.

"Last Summer the appearance of his car began to get on the owner's nerves, and he decided to have it repainted. He took it to a local automobile paint shop, where it was found that the original finish was so badly cracked that the surface had to be removed. Then eight coats of paint, with a final coat of varnish, were put on. The cost was something like G.$85, and prices have gone up appreciably since then. However, the job was well done, and when my neighbor appeared in his repainted car I began to feel how badly my car suffered by comparison.

"I had always made it a custom to put my car in the garage, when it was standing idle for any length of time, and not leave it in front of my house. Notwithstanding this care, the lustre of the body gradually began to disappear as the first season went by and at the end of the second year it had almost a slate color.

"Several garage owners told me that the finish could be renewed by the application of a little varnish, and I found upon inquiry that the automobile painters were asking G.$25 for the job. The work of varnishing a car did not seem to be particularly difficult, so I invested $1.50 in a brush and 65 cents in a can of varnish and made preparations to give my car a new dressing. I first washed both body and chassis with likewarm water, and then drove it under a tree at the side of the house.

"I took pains, of course, to pick a clear, dry day, and the varnish was applied without any trouble. A slight breeze accelerated the drying process, and the following day I put on a second coat, each time putting a coat of black enamel on the chassis.

"One of the amusing incidents in connection with my first undertaking as an automobile painter occurred when my neighbor, who was working in his garden, stopped now and then to watch my progress. It took a couple of hours to put on each coat of varnish, and friend neighbor had the opportunity of seeing the job completed while he was hoeing his potatoes. Finally he dropped his hoe and came over under the tree. He took one good look at the car and muttered: 'Just to think what a fool I was to drop that $85. Why, you've done a better job than they did on my car.'

"The success or failure of painting one's automobile will depend largely on the kind of varnish used, but any one contemplating this will probably have recommended to him the same varnish that I found. If he will inquire of several paint stores and automobile finishing shops. Before trying to paint the whole body and chassis it is wise to take off a door and try your hand on that before going any further. It may be that the varnish does not dry quickly enough, in which event it is advisable to add a little turpentine, as I did. For when a car is painted out in the open it is likely to collect dust stirred up by passing vehicles, to say nothing of the swarm of insects buzzing through the air in the summertime.

"When the first coat has dried for twenty-four hours it is a good plan to rub the body down gently with pumice and water, taking care to have a soft wool rag. When the second coat of varnish is applied it should be allowed to set for at least a week, at the end of which any little roughness in the surface may be rubbed out by using rotten stone with a Spanish felt rubbing pad."

Cyclomobile Car Is New Offering

Company Plans To Build 20,000 Cars This Year; Production Started

Intense interest has been created among foreign and domestic automobile dealers by the announcement of the Cyclomobile Manufacturing Company that they have now completed their plans to produce 20,000 cars during 1920.

The test cars which have been on the road since April have thoroughly demonstrated the durability of the Cyclomobile. E. M. Morley, engineer for the De Vilbiss Company is the designer of the Cyclomobile. He was formerly with the Packard Company; President Hamel was with the Ford company in Detroit and the Gendron Wheel Company in Toledo.

The new Cyclomobile is a complete automobile in every respect and will fill the enormous demand for an inexpensive, light weight and economical car. The retail price f. o. b. Toledo is $395; three models are produced, a one passenger, and a light delivery truck.

Besides having a 90 inch wheel base, a 44 inch tread and a 13 horsepower motor, the car is equipped with three electric lights and a starter. The machines are finished in navy blue with white wire wheels. The two passenger only weighs 650 pounds. During tests the machines which have been on the road undergoing changes have averaged 46 miles on a gallon of gasolene.

The Manufacturers and Exporters' Alliance, Inc., in the World building, New York city, have been appointed the factory's distributers for both foreign and domestic territory. Sample cars are now being shipped to foreign agencies.

ARTISTS AID PUBLICITY

Development of commercial art within the last few years has been amazing. Growth of advertising, sales promotion, wider use of catalogs, pamphlets and house publications for educational purposes have caused many large companies to either employ noted artists or have their own art departments. Like other big firms, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has a department of five capable artists who turn out thousands of drawings and paintings annually. Every kind of work from simple lettering to oil paintings is done by these men, the high standard of work turned out being evident in the company's advertising and educational activities.

GOODRICH

SILVERTOWN CORD

TIRES

A Tire that embodies entirely new ideas in construction. Instead of fabric, rubber impregnated cords are used in building the carcass.

Adapted for use on either electrically or gasoline-propelled motor cars, and noted for their extreme resiliency, economy of power consumption, and long mileage properties.

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You know that our advice has never failed you. We now tell you that you should fit the new cover

"Michelin Universal"

The Perfect Non-Skid Tyre

Resilient and ECONOMICAL. Improves the appearance and running of your car. Guaranteed 5,000 miles.

A large stock of all sizes just arrived per M.M.S. PAUL LECAT. 935 by 135, 835 by 135, 920 by 120, 880 by 120, 850 by 120, 820 by 120, 37 by 5, 34 by 4 and all other sizes including Fords.

The owner of a Ford Car should have a set fitted and forget that his car runs on rubber tyres. They seem to last indefinitely.

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No. 362 AVENUE JOFFRE Practical Motor Engineers and Dealers

$1,900,000 for 1,500,000 Plugs

This purchase from A. R. Mosler & Co. by the United States Government during the Great War represents the largest order ever placed for

QUALITY PLUGS

and is indicative of the Mosler mastery of plug design and manufacture.

The Mosler Aircraft Plug was subjected to the most exhaustive tests and was finally adopted as

"The Standard Aircraft Plug"

The Navy Flying Boats NC-1-2-3-4 were equipped with Mosler Spark Plugs in their Transatlantic Flight.

MOSLER

VESUVIUS
SUPERIOR
SPITFIRE
TRACTOR
"FORD" SPECIAL

SPARK PLUGS

are designed and constructed to develop greater power and insure absolute certainty of operation in any motor under all conditions.

Send for "MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS" an authoritative booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

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RIGOROUS TEST GIVEN MARMON

New Series 34, With High Efficiency Motor, Makes Its Bow In New York

INDIANAPOLIS RECORDS Two Cars Employed In Trials On The Speedway In Indiana City

The new series Marmon 34 with high efficiency motor, which made its first public bow at the New York Auto Show has been in production for some months, and it was subjected to rigorous tests in Indianapolis during October last, with two well-known automotive engineers conducting the tests, Chester Ricker and J. Edward Schipper.

Two cars were employed in the tests, one with a 3.75 to 1 gear ratio, while the other had 4 to 1 gear ratio, both of which are Marmon standards. Without passengers, but with full equipment, one car weighed 3880 pounds, the other 3890. The acceleration and high and low speed tests were made on the brick-surfaced track of the Indianapolis motor speedway, on both sides of the track, to make sure that the possibility of road grade was eliminated.

ACCELERATION TEST

In the acceleration test one car went from ten to 50 miles per hour in 15.8 seconds, while the higher-geared car accomplished the same feat in 13.8 seconds. A half mile at average speed of 65.7 was the record of one car, while the 3.75 to 1 gear car made a record of 69.75 miles average speed for the same distance. Both cars were run in high gear for 100 yards at a comfortable walking gait.

The hill climb performance tests were conducted on Centenary hill, Indiana, which is 1775 feet long, an ordinary gravel road surface and a grade of 8.16 percent for the first 1,000 feet and 6.14 percent for the entire grade. Starting at five miles per hour in high gear, one car was averaging 24 miles per hour at the 1,000 mark and went over the crest at 50 miles per hour. The 4 to 1 geared car made the 100-point mark at a speed of 27 miles per hour and zoomed over the top at 43 miles per hour which the experienced driver of hills will admit is an extraordinary set of hill records and one that will make for driving convenience.

FLEXIBILITY ESTIMATE

"This combination of swift acceleration for a short spurt plus the ability to throttle down to a comfortable walk, and to accelerate to better than 40 miles per hour one an 8 percent grade gives one an accurate estimate of the flexibility of the new high efficiency motor of the new series Marmon 34," says Mr. H .S. Honigsberg, Marmon distributer, who recently returned from the New York show.

Other tests of the performance of these cars have been made in various parts of the country, and the reports from dealers and owners cite the smooth action of the car, its quick pick-up and the ability of the new model to attain speeds of 70 miles an hour on rough country roads. The capacity of the car for efficient touring over all sorts of roads has been clearly established, and in these days when cars are so largely used for transportation over the road this is a very valuable item.

HOLMES BODIES FOLLOW CONVENTIONAL DESIGN

No Attempt At The Unusual In Appearance Is Made, Says C. A. Chandler

"In the new bodies shown on the Holmes improved air-cooled cars this year there is a noticeable refinement of the conventional type of design and distinction is achieved by this refinement rather than by any attempt at the unusual in appearance," says C. A. Chandler, of the Holmes Motor Car Corporation, of New York.

"Starting at the easy sweeping front of the hood, in which a fine metal grill takes the place of the usual radiator, the development of the bodies is in easy planes, without break.

"The touring car shows an adaptation of the horizontal mold, introduced by the Holmes car in the four-passenger roadster. This molding runs from the front of the hood to the rear of the car, just below the body rail.

"The seven-passenger sedan is expressive of luxury both of seating space and body equipment. This model, too, is characterised by the molding below the body rail proper and extending the full length of the body.

"The four-passenger roadster is the one unusual development in design. This car is notably compact in appearance, yet there is sufficient room in both front and rear seats to accommodate three passengers, giving a six-passenger carrying capacity when desired."

ALL BUT 7 PERCENT

The Nash Six is built 93 percent complete in the factory of the Nash Motors Company, at Kenosha, Wis.

Handley Page Airplanes Making History In Britain

(Special Correspondence)

London, February 1.—Some indication of how swiftly aviation is progressing in Great Britain is given in the most recent statement of the firm of Handley Page covering the activities of Handley Page commercial airplanes since the inauguration of civilian flying in Britain on May 1.

In the firm's statement it is recorded that within the period from May 1 to December 3 last a total of 3,949 passengers and 38,962 pounds of freight were carried in Handley Page machines whose mileage in the period was 58,180 miles. The figures given include passenger flights at the firm's field at Cricklewood, at London and in the United Kingdom and flights with passengers and freight on the London, Paris and Brussels air services.

The London-Paris and London-Brussels air routes are now fully established providing daily services. On these flights each passenger is allowed 30 pounds of personal luggage and private motors meet travelers at the aerodromes and convey them to the centers of the city terminals. Seats for these flights are numbered and may be booked and parcels not exceeding two feet square may be carried by passengers.

On the London-Paris line between September 2 and December 3, 579 passengers and 12,356 pounds of goods were carried and the total distance covered was 30,350 miles. On the London-Brussels line in the period from September 26 to December 3, 235 passengers and 24,815 pounds of freight were carried and the distance covered was 17,380 miles.

The latest important Handley Page product is a giant plane which carries a magnificent "flying saloon" capable of carrying from 15 to 20 passengers or heavy loads of cargo up to two tons for six and a half hours at a speed of 112 miles an hour. This machine is fitted with two 'Napier Lion' engines that turn up 450 horse power each.

On December 4 this new model flew to Paris for the Aircraft Exhibition there, the journey being accomplished in the remarkable time of two hours and ten minutes. The new model is the first big commercial airplane to be designed in Great Britain. The design provides for a saloon 22 feet long, four and a half feet wide and six feet high entirely unobstructed by wires or cross struts. When used to carry cargo only, 470 cubic feet of space are available. The saloon has 15 port hole windows fitted along each side of the passenger cabin, one for each occupant and lenses are fitted in the floor giving a direct view downward. The saloon is lavishly furnished with carpets, curtains, electric light, lamps, clock, mirrors, lavatory, wireless telephone and cushioned chairs.

Among other orders the company recently has been building a number of airplanes of the largest type for the Chinese government and a number of these already have been delivered. One of the machines built for the Chinese government in its trial flight at Cricklewood carried 18 passengers, the machine in the air weighing 12,800 pounds.

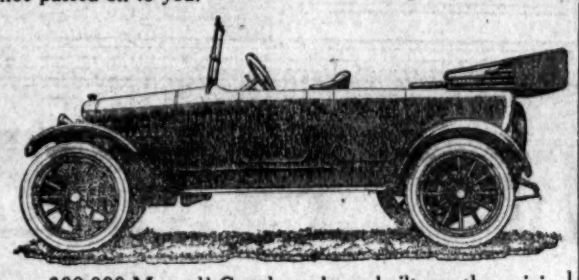
MAXWELL CARS

HAVE you changed from one motor car to another because the operating cost has been too high?

A Maxwell Motor Car stays out of the repair shop. It goes on and on. And yet its price is remarkably low. Why?

We buy raw materials in great quantities. We build no engineering "knick knacks" into a Maxwell.

Our road engineers spend twelve months a year testing Maxwell Cars for weaknesses. They find the mistakes, if there are any before they get into production. The mistakes are not passed on to you.



300,000 Maxwell Cars have been built on the original simple chassis design. Five years concentration on one good chassis design leads to perfection.

All uneven action is taken out of the Maxwell Car by our engineering department.

There are many other economies. These are your insurance against trouble and expense, when you operate a Maxwell Motor Car.

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Special Cadillac Machines Create Interest At Show

The special custom built Cadillacs displayed at the Oakland show ran off with many of the honors of the show. The town car and the sedan were the center of an admiring crowd throughout the week. The sedan was sold in San Francisco the day before being sent to the show and a seven-passenger sedan of similar type was ordered by an Oakland buyer.

Judging from a letter received from G. H. Hart of San Francisco the Cadillacs were quite a hit in the New York show. Hart wrote: "At the New York show it was almost impossible to push your way forward to get near the cars at all. The salesmen were taking orders on the running boards and guards as fast as they could be written. When I saw the way orders were being written here it looked like Cadillacs would be sold up, so I am writing to make sure I get the car I was promised in April."

How Times Have Changed

In the early days of automobiles, tires were the source of more annoyance than defects in mechanism. Sunday supplements and magazines were full of cartoons showing the humorous side of automobiling—the tires always being the source of trouble. Now the pneumatics have caught up and surpassed mechanical excellence.

A few years ago no motorist would have had the temerity to start on a 4,000 mile trip, including 500 miles of blistering desert, with only one spare as utility to a set that had already delivered 7,000 miles. This is just what Ralph H. Schaffer of Tacoma, Washington, did recently when he drove from Tacoma to Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, returning by way of San Francisco.

His Goodyear cord tires carried him through hot desert sand and over rough roads in the Sierras and Cascade Mountains without any trouble. Such performances graphically illustrate the confidence of motorists in these tires and the reliability characteristic of present-day pneumatics, as well as stimulating long distance tours.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

DO NOT DELAY getting in touch with your local Agent if you desire to secure a TRIUMPH Motor Cycle or Cycle of an *early date*. Their world-wide and undisputed reputation during the war have created an enormous demand which is being met with every possible despatch. The PEACE TRIUMPH is a triumph of mechanism, simple but reliable.

Write for List to:
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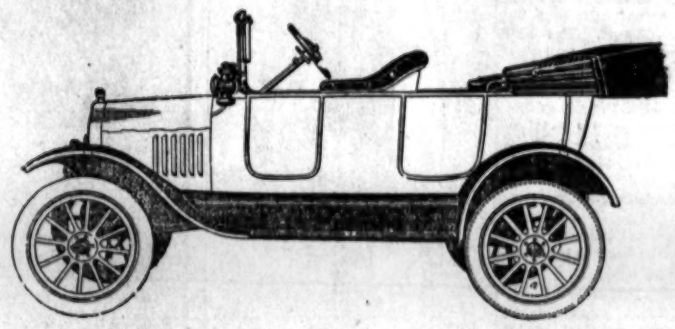
Coventry, England.



IF you were all mind from your toes up, you couldn't remember half the good things you've heard about the

FORD TOURING CAR

It's the most talked-of car of the day and sterling merit has made it popular the world over.

"A PENNY saved is a penny earned." He who invests wisely in a sturdy Ford earns dollars. In the first cost—and expense of upkeep—it's the most economical car. Ask your neighbour what he thinks of his Ford—and why.

SEVEN hundred taels is our price for the latest model touring car, complete with equipment. For your use, we maintain a

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where we have a complete stock of spare parts, and carry out all repairs under the supervision of a skilled engineer.

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FIAT TRACTOR SCORES IN TRIALS AT LINCOLN

Wins Competition With 57 Machines At Tests Held In England

After an interval of more than three months the Technical Committee responsible for the tractor trials held at Lincoln, England, has published its official report. In addition to comments on the individual work of the tractors entered for this event, the report tabulates awards under six different headings, these covering all the practical tests to which the machines were subjected.

In these trials the Fiat tractor has come out an easy winner, for in competition with 57 machines, representing 34 different makers, it has secured two first prizes, one second, and one third. No other firm secured more than one first prize, the next best result being obtained by a steamer, which was awarded one first and one third.

When ploughing on cliff land the Fiat tractor secured its first prize for the lowest cost of fuel per acre, this being 2s. 5d. The fuel used was paraffin, the price of which was calculated at 1s. 4d. per gallon. Ploughing on heavy land the Fiat tractor secured another first prize with the record number of 6¾ acres of land ploughed in an 8-hour day. On light land the number of acres ploughed per 8-hour day was 7¼, which secured second prize for the machine. A third prize was secured for the cost of fuel per acre ploughed on heavy land, this figure being 3s. 10d. The following figures, extracted from the official report, show the work of twelve of the best tractors taking part in this competition.

Name of Tractor	Sustained pull at ploughing speed in lbs.	Efficiency of Adhesion per-cent.
Fiat	3,550	89
Clayton ...	3,500	56
Marn	4,700	67
Gray	3,800	76
Austin	—	—
Illinois	—	—
Omnitractor.	3,200	58
Saunderson .	2,700	59
Saunderson .	—	—
Moline	1,600	47
Garner	1,900	70
Fordson ...	1,500	83

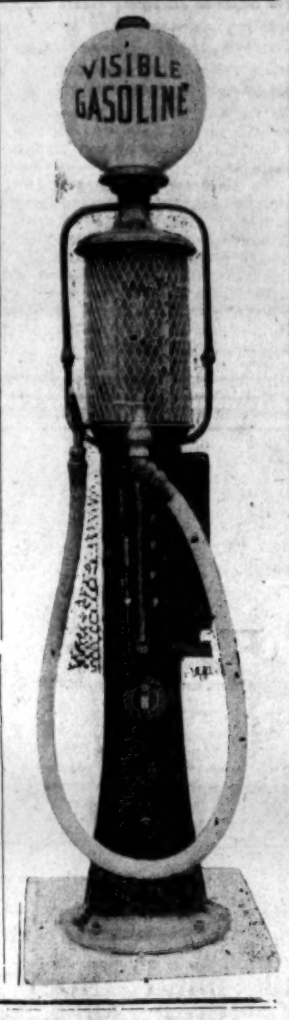
Visible Gasoline At Star Garage

A new visible Gasoline Pump has been recently installed at the Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road. The actual working of the visible pump is as follows. The door is unlocked and opened and the measuring tube slightly rotated by "lever handle" then raised and set into "quantity stop," which it is desire to measure.

The "ball handle," which operates the electric switch, is then raised, which starts the electric motor, at the same time closing the valve, which permits air to enter the measuring compartment as the liquid is drawn. The starting of the motor sets the the vacuum pump in motion which exhausts the air from the measuring department, and when sufficient vacuum is produced, the gasoline from the underground storage tank is drawn into the glass cylinder.

Gasoline is permitted to flow into the glass container until it has reached a height above the top of the stand pipe. The ball handle is then released and immediately drops to its normal position, shutting off the current and admitting air into the container, allowing any excess of gasoline over the amount desired to flow back into the storage tank. When the liquid has settled to a stationary level the hose valve is opened, which permits the gasoline to drain from the glass cylinder through the hose into the reservoir of the automobile being filled.

To lock it, it is necessary to lower the "lever handle" or measuring tube to its lowest point of travel and rotate it into slot provided for that purpose. This insures correct measurements.



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ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to:—
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

AUTO RACING BOOKLET PUBLISHED IN AKRON

Guide Is Distributed By Goodyear People; Has Records Of Events

Automobile racing numbers its followers by the tlfousands, so great is the attraction of hundred-mile-an-hour speed. Baseball, football and other major sports have their wild-eyed fans but to thousands of people in the United States there is no greater fascination than the fenced oval, snorting, distance-destroying racers, dirt and oil-smeared drivers, the acrid odor of burning castor oil and the gaily bedecked and thrill-loving crowd. These have an attraction all their own.

One of the most interesting descriptions of automobile racing in all its ramifications is contained in the handsome booklet just issued by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Starting with a dedication to the daring drivers who by their racing have contributed to the advancement of automobile development the booklet gives a resume of the 1919 racing season, describing all the important races and the thrills accompanying each.

The place of racing in automobile development, how racing tires are made and the terrifice conditions under which they are used, the wonderful timing apparatus and such interesting places as the pits, which spectators seldom see but in which men work with demoniacal energy, to save precious moments for the cars and drivers, are all vividly described.

The booklet has an exceptionally attractive cover design and is profusely illustrated with action photographs taken at all the important races of the year and in addition are shown the courageous men who guide these monsters of steel that travel with lightning like speed.

These booklets are a valuable contribution to racing literature and will be sent to any racing enthusiast upon written application.

Many a Dealer has kept out of the Lorry Business

Because the lorries offered him were not suitable for the business man and planter in his section.

Or because the proposition made to him was not attractive.

He should investigate the *All-American One-Ton Super Lorry.*

Standardised—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.
Chassis, $1395 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

TO DEALERS: If you have access to business men and planters—write or cable us today. We may be able to allot you territory, and make you an attractive proposition.

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IT *does* adorn the car—but that's incidental. The driver looks at his Boyce Moto-Meter for a very different reason. It's right in front of his eyes, for one thing, and he can't escape it.

BOYCE MOTO METER

If the engine starts to heat up, from any cause at all, he gets an unmistakable warning IN PLENTY OF TIME TO AVOID TROUBLE. The same thing, when the motor's too cold. He knows *immediately.*

Engine repair bills disappear with the installation of a Boyce Moto-Meter.

Attached to any radiator cap in 5 minutes.

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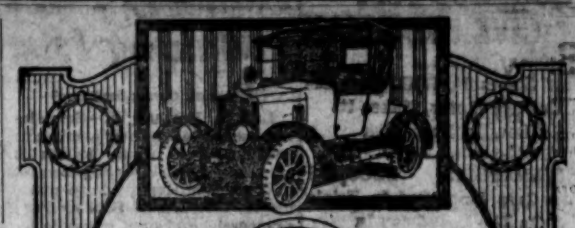

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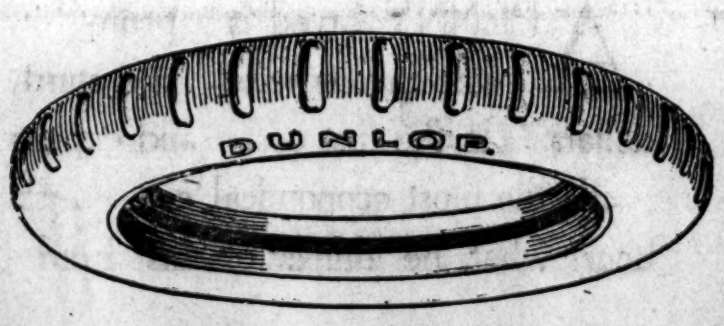

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

A car can lose money for its owner by excessive running costs.

Why take the risk?

Dunlop Tyres, by combining RESILIENCY—which reduces engine costs to the minimum—and DURABILITY—which means continuity of service—both SAVE money and earn it.

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Baby Tractor Latest Farm Tool

There are constantly being originated new devices and methods of displacing the horse upon the farm with more efficient motorised equipment. One of the great developments in this direction has been the creation of a small handy tractor that will do all the work ordinarily done by one horse, such as cultivating, light harrowing, plowing, mowing and all garden work, and as well, work in many places where a horse cannot be used and where the ordinary large and powerful, but cumbersome tractor, is not adapted to the work.

To meet exactly this condition the Beeman one-horse garden tractor was developed after many years of trial and experiment. It has sprung into almost instantaneous popularity and has before it an almost unlimited market. Its price puts it within the reach of every suburbanite and for farmers, truck-gardeners and nurserymen it means still greater efficiency, economy and profit in the operation of their business.

Some time ago the Automotive Products Corporation of New York took over the export sales for all the world of this machine. So effective has been its handling of foreign sales that it has now taken over the sale of the Beeman for one of the richest of the domestic territories, embracing lower New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, Virginia and Western Virginia and several counties in Connecticut and is seeking to secure qualified distributors and dealers in these areas.

The Beeman tractor only weighs about 550 pounds, is 86 inches long over all and only 17¼ inches wide. The light weight and small dimensions together with a powerful and efficient single cylinder 4 H. P. water cooled motor enables it to go anywhere and do the work of one horse. In addition to handling all ordinary farming implements of suitable size it can as well be used independently as a source of power for the operation of pump, grinders, cream separators, washing machines, etc. In fact the scope of the Beeman tractor is so wide and its capabilities so evident that its utilisation should be even more complete and wide-spread than its giant brothers.

Pan American Financial Conference

Practically every big industry in the country was represented in the Second Pan American Financial Conference held in Washington January 19 to 24. Many prominent business men were called by the Secretary of the Treasury to join him in consultation with Ministers of Finance and other officials sent by the Governments to which an invitation was issued by President Wilson. Members of the various Group Committees sat in executive session with their respective Latin American delegation, a high Government Official serving as personal representative of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Automotive Industry was represented by Henry Ford and Colonel Fred Cardway of the Packard Motor Car Company, a business diplomat who is widely known throughout the world, but particularly well known in Latin America.

Colonel Cardway has made an exhaustive study of South America and he attributes the existence of most of the barriers to a better understanding to the vast amount of misinformation that has been spread on both sides.

"Since the war," says Col. Cardway, "Latin America has an entirely new conception of the United States. The German fostered 'Colossus of the North' idea was forever banished to oblivion by North America's unselfish entrance into the world war. To the uniformed American, however, South America exists only as a continent peopled by savages, tigers and anacondas, or else as the imaginary opera bouffe republics created by Richard Harding Davis and O' Henry.

"Comparatively few Americans appreciate the grandeur of the South American capitals and the prominent cities. When their securities are offered for sale in America, the hardest work of the underwriter is to show his client a true picture of their size. While these cities may be thoroughly modern in every respect and full of unlimited possibilities, the average American investor will buy the bonds of comparatively insignificant American cities in perference to some of the best South American offerings. If the investor could only see for himself the wealth of these wonder cities of the south, his attitude would be vastly different. Photographs tell too little of the story and cannot carry the message to the great American public, while to the average man a personal inspection is next to impossible. With the moving picture, however, the American may tour the entire country, seeing before him, in a thoroughly convincing manner, its wealth and resources, its civilisation and its people.

"We have in all North America few theaters worthy of comparison to those of Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro. Neither can many club-houses on this continent compare with the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires, yet how many people outside of travelers know this?

"If South America would utilise the film to a greater extent in presenting information about the respective countries, it would not be long before the American people, even in the small inland cities and villages, would appreciate their sister republics at their real worth.

"Our American films have given Latin America a better picture of the United States than any other agency. Is it not time that our southern neighbors should use this same medium for the edification of the average North American?"

Among the other American business men of note called to this Pan American Financial Conference were A. C. Bedford, Frank Vanderlip, E. W. Rice, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, Andrew Fletcher, President of the American Locomotive Company; Major General Wm. C. Gorgas, President Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, President Samuel P. Colt of the U.S. Rubber Co., President E. P. Thomas of the U. S. Steel Products Company and President Jas. A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, besides a number of representative financiers from all parts of the country.

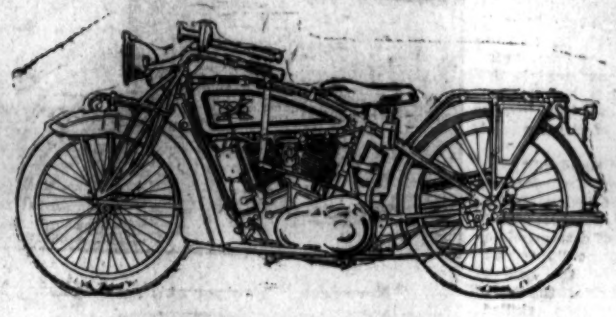
"THE MILITARY EXCELSIOR"

Model 19

The motorcycle that has

ALWAYS MADE GOOD

Now Made Better Than Ever



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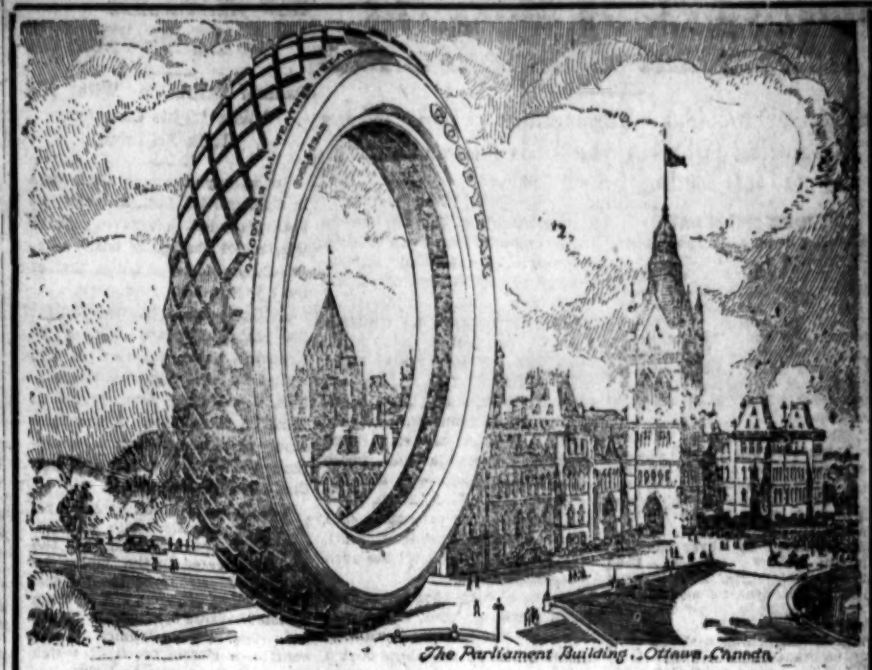

The Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada

First Principles in Tire-Buying

THERE is only one proper basis on which to buy tires—and only one proper basis on which to manufacture and sell them.

The best tire is the tire that gives the lowest-cost-per-mile.

A tire cannot be judged by its weight, or its size, or its color. Nor does the motorist want to buy these things.

He *does*, however, want to buy *miles of service*. And when he balances miles of service against price, he is buying tires economically.

Tire quality depends on three things—material, machines, men.

A giant world-wide organisation with unlimited financial resources can command the finest material, invent or buy the most exact and costly machinery, employ the most expert men. Such are the advantages Goodyear holds.

The result is shown in Goodyear sales. Taking the world as a whole, more motorists ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Thousands of these motorists have tried many other tires. Their preference for Goodyear is based on experience.

Goodyear Tires are made in both millimeter and inch sizes.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE (F. E. D.), INC.

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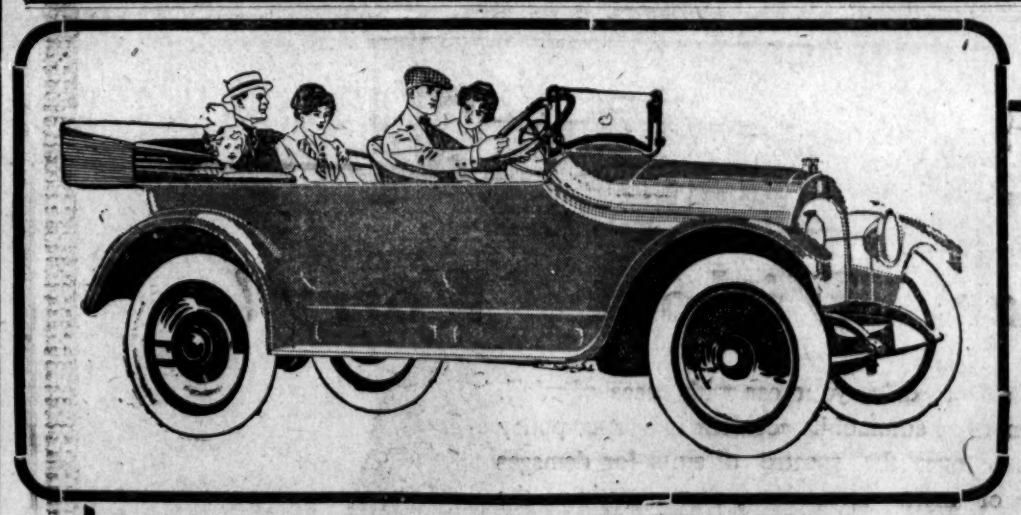
GOODYEAR TIRES



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American Cars Make Hit At Annual Glasgow Show

Exhibition Includes Automobiles From Many Countries; Kingsbury Junior Is Newcomer, Selling For £210

By JOHN PRIOLEAU

In reviewing the Glasgow show as a whole it is scarcely practicable to deal with each individual exhibit, more especially as most of them were seen at Olympia. The exhibition is a thoroughly representative one, every make of car and accessory of note being shown. On its 150-odd stands you will find examples of everything worth studying in modern motordom.

At the risk, however, of perhaps going over old ground again, I am tempted to draw attention to a few things in chassis, bodies, and accessories which have made a big appeal to me as a hardened show-goer. For example, I was much attracted by three of the American show chassis, the Cadillac, Oldsmobile, and Buick, all of which are, to my mind, models of what a show chassis should be.

They have various sections cut away so that you can see the construction and operation of different working parts. One Scottish engine, the Beardmore, is shown in the same conditions, in the annexe, with each vital part plainly labelled with large red arrows.

I like the Beardmore chassis shown, especially the 11-h.p. The design is ingenious without being faddy, and sensible without being commonplace. I expect to hear good reports of this car when it reaches the open road.

Then my fancy was taken by the 11-h.p. Hammond chassis, the 11-h.p. Bean, and the Hampton, with its overhead valves and well-designed brakes. These four little cars are, to my thinking, among the best things of their size in the show, though there are several others which I should much like to see on the road.

£210 NEWCOMER

Among the bigger machines, I liked the 40-h.p. Lanchester, the new Napier, the Minerva, the Hotchkiss, and the La Buire. The two French cars have always made a strong appeal to me for the soundness of their design and the immense solidity of their build, and it was pleasant to see them again after a long lapse of years.

I was interested in what I believe to be the cheapest car in the show—the 10-h.p. Kingsbury Junior, a newcomer, which is priced at £210. For this one gets a good deal for one's money, including a very decent body and general equipment. I shall watch this car's public appearances with interest. The engine is a 2-cylinder, horizontally opposed.

There is some magnificent coach-work to be seen at the show. Among the "special" class I noticed in particular a beautiful saloon on a big Daimler chassis, another on a Rolls-Royce, and a third, by Claud Hamilton, Ltd., on a Sunbeam, which was fitted inside with inlaid mahogany and embroidered silk cushions.

Tea for two was attractively laid out on an inlaid mahogany folding table, with a most unmotor-like lamp illuminating it. The inside lights were turned on, and it would be difficult to imagine anything cosier and more comfortable.

With a sly sense of humor, the makers have emphasised the intensive luxury of the interior by fitting to the radiator cap a silver statuette of a crouching woman, huddled in pitiful rags, apparently on the point of freezing to death. The makers are Scottish.

In the open bodies I was much taken with the four seater fitted to the small de Dion. I do not remember ever seeing so successful a small four-seater. The Sheffield Simplex carries a most ingenious convertible body, which is really open when open and not a compromise. The 12-h.p. Swift (altogether a very attractive car) has an excellent standard, light, 4-seated body, as have all the open Angus-Sanderrons.

I spent a very absorbing hour among the accessories, and it was only because credit is, fortunately, not given at the show that I did not ruin myself on gadgets for the new car.

ANTI-GLARE HEADLIGHT

I saw an interesting attempt at reducing headlight dazzle in the Connaphore Anti-glare Lenses, which are a special form of yellow glass lamp-fronts. The demonstration lamp certainly showed very little glare.

Another stand which kept me a long time was that of Messrs. James Thomson and Son, who show all the best speed-indicators, carburetors, and shock-absorbers. As an owner-driver I was vastly intrigued by the Robbialac car-paint, which you can use yourself. Some twenty different shades are supplied and wonderful resistance and finish are claimed for it, even when it is put on by the unskilled. There is a green called Gobelin and a red called Red Indian which are the best car-colors I have seen.

Lamps, lighting sets, tires, wheels, and tools by the best makers are all there and all easy to inspect comfortably.

Practically all the leading makers of heavy vehicles are represented in the commercial section—Daimlers, Leyland, Maudslay, Thornycroft, Austin, Vulcan, Albion, and so on. I saw many of the exhibits being driven in under their own power, and I was much struck with their noiselessness and ease of handling. Their drivers maneuvered 3-ton lorries about in a small space with as much ease as a light car.

The Scottish show is excellent. There is a great deal of interesting and attractive work to be seen, and the organisers are to be congratulated on their courage in holding an exhibition so soon after Olympia. They were well justified.

And I had nearly forgotten to mention the most interesting exhibits of all—five new 1920 model motor cars for sale and immediate delivery. They range from about £2,000 or more to about £600 in price. Apparently the happy purchaser can drive them away after the show ends on January 31. It seems wildly improbable, but I suppose it must be true.

NEW HEADLIGHTS SOLVE BIG PROBLEM

Samuel Arbuckle With His 2-Way Lights Complies With All Laws

In an unpretentious little room in Connersville, Ind., a device has been perfected that solves perhaps the last of the really basic automobile problems, of today, that of the blinding headlight glare.

In that room day after day for the past two years Samuel F. Arbuckle, sales engineer of the United States Automotive Corporation, could have been found at work on this device. There were days of discouragement—sometimes weeks. And there were days that brought more cheer.

The device invented by Arbuckle is semi-automatic. The movable reflectors are operated by the vacuum created in the motor by the suction stroke of the pistons. This suction exhausts the air from a metal bellows connected with the reflectors. An instrument board control, a simple touch of which will raise or deflect the lights, has also been provided.

The device complies with the spirit of every known anti-glare law. Nothing is left to the judgment of a driver as to how far he shall deflect the projected beams to come within the law. Those positions are fixed by the device. If the lights, through neglect, are left in the upward position when the car is parked at the curb, they are automatically tilted down when the engine stops.

These lights mean safety to others on the road, whether in vehicle or on foot. They mean equal safety to drivers and occupants of the cars equipped with the 2-Way lamps because they do not reduce the quantity but simply control the direction of the light.

These lights have passed the drastic New York State anti-glare law in the country outside of California, has shown the way to the elimination of the blinding glare problem. Arbuckle has provided the instrument with which to realise the ideal. It is up to the people to reap the harvest from this engineer's years of labor and his gift of genius by insisting upon a scientific lighting device test and a uniform nationwide law.

The two way lamps used on the current Lexington models are made by the Indiana Lamp Company, also of Connersville, but patent rights are controlled by the United States Automotive Corporation.

Auto Industry Depends On Accessory Makers

By M. L. Heminway

(General Manager Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association)

What the science and industry of motor transportation learned from the greatest war in history were brought together and placed on exhibition before the eyes of the world at the twentieth national automobile show in New York. In the number of exhibitors and the amount of space alloted in the variety of designs and products shown, and the keen interest displayed by the entire industry, and by automobile users, the show surpassed all previous national exhibitions.

Twenty years ago the exhibits of the parts and accessory industry show consisted only of a few spark-plugs, a handful of overgrown bicycle tires, one or two rather wobbly oil lamps for cars, and a few other well-intentioned but far from modern parts and accessories.

Today the parts and accessories field is strongly organised through the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association, with a membership of more than 360 companies making automotive equipment — everything from license plate to headlight and from tops to tires. The accessories applicable to the automobile are now numbered in the hundreds, and their industry represents millions of dollars invested and hundreds of thousands of people employed.

The lessons of standardisation taught by the war, the advances in the perfection of basic material, the exigencies of the fuel situation, the training of a tremendous new force of automobile drivers and mechanics by the army's motor transport service, the development of a highly skilled maintenance and repair personnel and the apparently unceasing and astounding demand for motor vehicles of all sorts and description, together with the general high level of prosperity and prices—these are the basic factors which are vital in determining the characteristics of the 1920 automobile and its units and equipment.

As General Drake, Chief of Motor Transport Corps, points out in his statement prepared for the association symposium, "Motor transportation will follow the lessons of the war and operate in larger and larger groups. Perfection of designs and models will no longer monopolise automotive thought. The allied armies have much to give the civilian world in motor transport organisation, development of operating centers, elimination of bottle-neck which throttle terminal and road capacities, road values, training of operating and maintenance personnel, inspection, rapair, supply, and salvage methods, particularly in interchangeability of parts and accessories."

The experience of the army both overseas and in the United States shows that approximately two hundred parts are required for each vehicle, everywhere. Scientific data amassed by the Motor Transport Corps, the matter of maintenance and repair service will be of enormous value to the industry.

Another distinctive note is the minute attention given to the accessories making for greater comfort in the operation and use of the new vehicle. The so-called minor sundries in automotive equipment have received a large share of consideration. It would seem that almost every possible contingency has been anticipated every possible demand for comfort and minor details in efficiency considered in the perfection of instrument boards, doors, door-handles, windshields, tops, and the like.

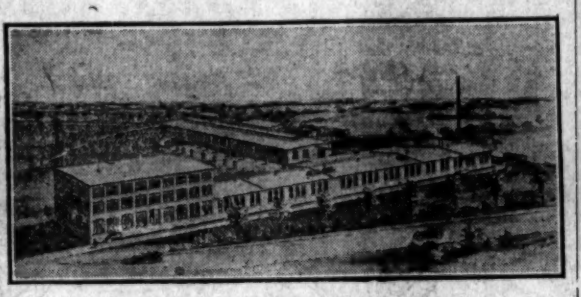
Two important factors have determined the development of these accessories: the growing us of automobiles by women, and the necessity for enhancing driving, comfort and efficiency under Winter weather codnitions.

The there classes of wheel manufacturers—wood, wire, and steel—will be represented by several new designs and by improvements in the old. The propaganda which each group of wheel manufacturers is carrying on in behalf of its particular type of wheel is exercising beneficial effect on the entire field and will be distinctly to the advantage of the industry and the public.

The use of aluminum wheels on motor trucks and passenger cars is one of the most interesting advances developed in recent years. Within the last twelve months this departure has been marked by considerable improvement Important advantages are claimed for the new wheels, due to their reducing of the unsprung weight which affected important operating economies such as increased pay loading, reducing repairs, saving of tires and full and easier riding qualities.

Typical of the attention given to other details is the research of many manufacturers in the matter of proper lubrication to automobile springs. Well-lubricated springs not only eliminate the squeak, but make possible smoother and more efficient operation.

In the development of the motor truck to its present high level of efficiency its parts and accessories are of basic importance. In fact, the phenomenal progress of commercial vehicle transportation is due, first, to the unending perfection and improvement of the engine itself, and, second, to the constant modification and adoption of the various unit parts and accessories to meet the demands for rapid and economical transportation over the highways, both on long and short hauls.



"Neverleek" Factory at Framingham, Mass.

NEVERLEEK
HOOD MATERIAL

THE standard hood material of fifty American motor car factories, even though it costs a bit more than ordinary hood material, means that NEVERLEEK has the quality and the wear to warrant the increase in first cost. These factories are willing to give to their users the best made.

NEVERLEEK is the mark of the best hood material from a good motor car factory. Carrcocloth, the light weight material for hood envelopes, kicker pads, seat covers, made in several shades.

Wholesalers increase your trade by carrying this cloth in stock. Every yard of "Neverleek" is stamped "Guaranteed by the maker."

For sale by good dealers everywhere.
Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.

F. S. Carr Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The world tours made by Hupmobiles in 1910 and 1912 demonstrated to the whole world the stamina that can be built into a car selling at a moderate price and established the Hupmobile reputation for strength and performance.

Standard Equipment

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer.
Electric starter
Head, tail and instrument board lights.
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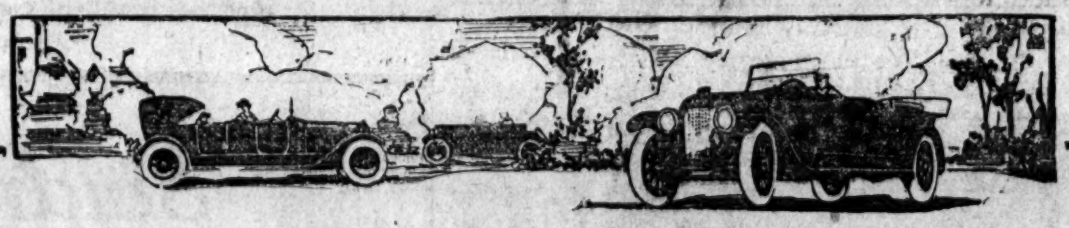
Hupmobile



Run Your Car Without Worry!

It costs but little to be able to drive your car with peace of mind. The cost of the premium of an automobile accident insurance policy is small, and it banishes at once the spectre of suits for damages and loss by accident, fire or theft. Remember, that sometimes the greatest caution cannot save you from accident. Why not let the insurance company take the responsibility?

Whoever Drives a Car without Ample Insurance Gambles his Possessions

How much can you afford to lose? If you run down and accidentally kill anyone—an occurrence always possible—you may lose a substantial part of your possessions—think of the court costs alone! Why not shift the responsibility to your insurance agent? Why take chances when the cost of the small annual premium for protection will relieve your mind of this worry? INSURE TO-DAY, FOR YOUR ACCIDENT MAY OCCUR TO-MORROW!

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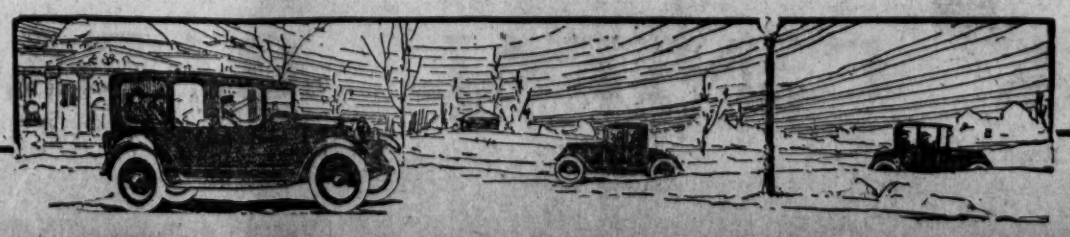


If You Want MILEAGE

Firestone

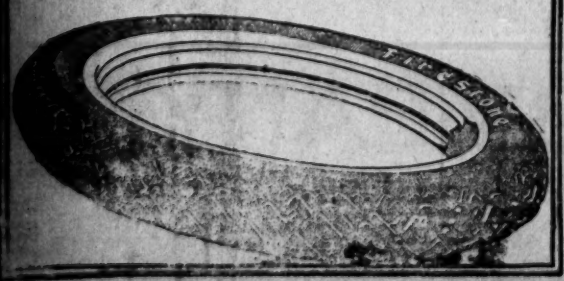
Non-Skid Is the Answer

Mileage Firestone factories are always working *ahead of the times*, never satisfied with even Firestone's best. Unusual freedom from tyre trouble, more comfort and easier riding are all part of this new improved tyre.

MORE **Mileage** In Firestone Tyres there is an extra amount of cushion stock and more rubber between fabric layers. This means greater wear resistance, as each layer is protected from internal friction.

MOST **Mileage** Performance is proving the superiority of Firestone Tyres *at every point*, making your shilling go farther, because your tyres run longer by miles—and *Miles*—and *MILES*

The Central Garage Co.
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI



The Same Men Built Both the Super-Six and Essex

Essex Proves Right

In First Year It Makes New World Sales Record

To Its Leadership

The Essex is a year old.

We have never made claims for it. e said the public should judge it.

Here is the verdict: More than 35,000,000 has been paid for 2,000 Essex cars now in service.

That is a new world's record. It ls in unqualified terms what motor- m thinks of Essex.

What Is the Charm Of Essex?

Men have called it irresistible. ou have only to hear what owners y of its quality and performance to nderstand why so many thousands anted it.

Think what a stubborn fight the ew car of conventional qualities ust make for even limited recog- ition. What then was the Essex ppeal that took motordom by storm?

Certainly it was not prestige, orrowed from Hudson. For we urposely withheld the identity of its akers. We required the Essex to stablish its own position, on the lear-cut issue of merit. Only a few the trade knew rhe builders of the mous Super-Six were also respon- ble for Essex.

This Is the Issue Essex Justified

The Essex won because of the ay it combined the wanted perform- nce, riding ease and endurance, itherto regarded as exclusive to large, ostly cars, with the economy and onvenience which all acknowledge e light car advantages.

It was built to fill a want so strong that it amounted almost to a mandate from the motoring public.

But there was no haste to put it on the market. Years were spent in its development. All that was learned in building 60,000 earlier Super-Sixes, and as a type, making it the most famous performance car in the world, was applied to the Essex.

Its Speed-fame Traces Back to Hudson

The same men designed it who made the Super-Six a winner of all the worth-while stock car speed records. Is it any wonder then, that Essex is everywhere noted for speed? And in the light of Hudson's endurance proofs which excell any ever shown by another car, it is not difficult to understand why Essex durability is acclaimed by all who know and depend on it.

Mark what exclusive advantages it brought. Prior to the Essex, many light-weight cars fell short in endurance and performance. They offered little except low cost and economy of operation. Durability and the finer car qualities were expected only in large cars, too costly for the average pocket.

It was inevitable that the Essex, with light weight, moderate cost and the finest standards of performance and endurance, should win friends as fast as its fame spread.

If you would be assured of delivery of an Essex when you want it, you should place your order well ahead of the desired delivery date. Now, is not too early to order for spring.

Hudson's Four Year Old Prophecy Fulfilled

The Suver-Six Motor Patented, Controlled And Exclusive To Hudson Has Met Every Promise

"The superior type which all must concede" is a claim we made for the Hudson Super-Six nearly five years ago.

Today close to 80,000 Super-Six owners and scores of official records reveal the truth of that prophecy.

Hudson originated through the Super-Six, a principle which added 72% to motor efficiency. It reduced vibration almost to nil and thereby increased motor life. The forces, which in other types are usually destructive in automobiles are directed to useful employment in the Super-Six.

They account for Hudson's becoming the greatest speed, hill-climbing and transcontinental car ever built. Its position is not questioned. Everyone knows it.

Hudson Alone Controls The Super-Six

There is little doubt that all would adopt its invention were it not for the patents which Hudson holds.

Think what it means to add 80% to efficiency without increase of weight or sacrifice of simplicity. That advantage was recognized by engineers as soon as the principle was revealed. Everyone admits the unrivaled position of Hudson. Who questions its superior ability in any performance that calls for power, flexibility and endurance?

Each Year Has Seen A Greater Hudson

Further development of the first Super-Six was inevitable. Improvements have come through refinement and in raising other car units to the standard of the motor.

No one at first thought the Super-Six capable of withstanding such punishment as it has taken in the hardest tests ever imposed on a motor car.

When that fastest 100 miles ever officially recorded of a stock car did not show Hudson's endurance limit, harder tests were imposed. The twenty-four-hour run was one; and although a Super-Six stock chassis in that time traveled a distance greater than from New York to Denver, its endurance limit remained unknown. The trip across the Continent from San Francisco to New York and return in 10 days, 21 hours, gave proof of endurance never equalled by another car.

And Everyone Admits Hudson Leads in Style

Look about in any assembly of fine automobiles and note the dominant distinction of Hudson. It is openly admitted that Hudson sets the style in body types, and this style point is frequently emphasized as though it were its most distinctive. But Hudson's greatest advantage is its patented motor.

Remember the Super-Six motor made Hudson the largest selling fine car in the world. Buyers have always had to wait for delivery of favorite models. They are waiting today. You will surely want a Super-Six sometime within the next year. Now is not too early to order.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit

Sole Agents:—**Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.**

89-90 Rue Montauban, Shanghai. - - - Tel. Central 322.

Both are Products of World's Largest Experience in Fine Car Building

ESSEX MOTOR CARS DETROIT USA

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Health, Beauty And The Home

Buying White Goods

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

AT this time of year almost every large drygoods and specialty shop advertises special sales of "white goods." It is then that the thrifty housewife is given special inducements for the purchase of towels, table napery and white wearing apparel at a considerable saving.

This year it is more important than ever for the woman shopper to know more about the textiles she is buying, and how to select the best quality. For to-day the price of all cotton and linen is soaring. Even a simple dishtowel costs as much as what an entire Summer dress could be bought for before the war.

Cotton prices are high to-day for two chief reasons. The grower in the South has found out that he can get a higher price for his product. He used to think that 15 cents or 20 cents was a good price for the raw product, but to-day he is getting 35 cents, or thereabouts. Naturally the price of the finished material is proportionately high. The second reason is involved in the shortage of the crop, due to rains, and the fact that there is such a tremendous demand for the export trade that the growers have had an easy foreign market, and therefore we at home have to pay higher prices.

Further, the materials which are being now produced are of very poor quality. Compare even the sheets of a few years ago with what is the best quality to-day. The weaving is poor, with imperfections, looser, and entirely second rate in most materials.

Linen production entirely stopped during the war, except possibly in Ireland, for the Belgium mills were destroyed during the German invasion. Naturally this has made linen costly, and almost impossible to secure in good quality. Most of the stocks now being offered have been in storage, and are now being brought out from warehouses. The goods are not the product of the past four years.

In view of these conditions it behooves the woman purchaser to look well to quality when she buys. Also, she must entirely re-organize her former scale of values and prices. It is safe to say that a 100 per cent increase must be anticipated in all cotton and linen goods. For this reason she must not look for the same quality at the same price, or be tempted to purchase for about the same sum which she formerly expended. She must be ready to double her money. Unless she is, it will be wiser to refuse to buy at all. Indeed, unless the necessity is urgent, or the quality unmistakably good, it will be the better part of sense not to buy this season, when stocks are so mixed, and when values are so high.

And before purchasing at all, I wonder how many women would be willing to read a most excellent book on textile buying? I refer to "Textiles," by Mrs. S. Woolman, published by the Macmillan Co. I know of no one book so clear and helpful in describing every textile and how to purchase it. Although most women pride themselves on being "good buyers" of all yard materials, I think every woman would be helped by first reading this excellent book. Indeed, it is safe to say, that its price would be more than saved in the greater skill it gives as a buying expert.

Formerly it was the custom to use only linen cloths and napkins on the dining table. But there are now manufactured cotton materials which, take it all in all, will give better service than poor napery of linen. Even though the price of good cotton napkins is about the same as poor linen ones, naturally the cotton will give better and longer service. Try the "tongue test," the boiling test and the various other tests for fabrics on these materials before buying them.

In selecting a cloth and napkins, choose a pattern which is neutral and which will combine with any other set of napkins, since one tablecloth usually outwears two sets of napkins.

Very large dinner napkins used to be the correct style, but owing to thrift and shortage all napkins are now being made smaller, and most sensibly, too. Also, the very long cloth, which hangs over the table eighteen inches or more, is not considered good taste—it need now only cover the table with a small overhang.

I personally am greatly in favor of the growing custom of using colored cloths, table runners, etc., instead of the long white cloth, which I think should be saved exclusively for exceptional use. The pretty colored runners of Japanese toweling, of various colored crepes, and of cretonne, deserve to be more fashionable. Where children are present the washable oilcloth in a fancy pattern is the best table cover possible, as then a slight washup with a damp cloth makes all fresh and clean and saves laundry.

The point is—and I must make women try and see it—that now when we have such a serious servant shortage we cannot continue to keep our homes on the same scale and with the same elaborateness which was possible only in the face of cheap and plentiful labor.

"With a light rotary motion, massage from the corners of the eyes to the hair line."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

For example, I often come across in a big trunk of mine a bundle of my own baby clothes. Beautiful, yes! Long handtucked garments, with inserts of lace, and jabots, and frills.

But where could we get a laundress to-day to iron those creations, and what would it cost? I think that about 75 cents a day was the regular wage paid to the colored woman who spent two or three days laundering my baby apparel. But to-day! when we have to pay $2.50 and up (generally up!) for all similar work, when fuel is at its present price, when soap is as dear as steak, we must change our standards—and be happy in doing it!

It is not necessary to have drawers full of white linens and napery in order to be either an efficient or a happy housewife. It is no mark of poor housekeeping to use plainer articles, which are capable of less costly upkeep. Do not apologize for the simplicity of your furnishings.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, immortalized as a novelist, or Gene Stratton Porter of to-day, or many of our well-known actresses and women of affairs, live the simplest lives. Not long ago I was asked to instal the lighting system in the home of a famous woman farmer. She insisted in having her home all so simple. She used only bare painted tables, the smallest rag rugs and plainest furnishings. And by thus simplyfying her material needs, she was able not only to keep a charming home, but to have hours each day for "other things"—her favorite work.

This is a time when we should practise thrift more so even than during the war. It is because we are all buying recklessly right and left that prices keep high—and I want this point to strike home to the woman who has the pocketbook and who spends the family income. Buy less—and prices will tend to become lower.

Bedtime Hints

By Lina Cavalieri,
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

PERHAPS you have had a very hard day. You have come home thoroughly tired and exhausted by the strain that has been put upon you. The thought of your comfortable rocker and the restful privacy of your own bedroom fills your soul with an ineffable peace. Now, at last, you can relax and take things easy for awhile.

This is all right as far as it goes. But there is something you must do first, that is, if you have any real regard for your complexion. Before you hunt up your favorite magazine or novel, put on a loose-fitting robe that shall not bind or pinch you anywhere. Then take out your jar of cold cream and with this skin food massage away the wrinkles made by your hard day.

With a light rotary motion, massage from the corners of the eyes to the hair line. In the same way with the tips of the fingers iron out the lines which concentration has written between the eyebrows. With the tips of the middle fingers massage the ugly lines upward from the corners of the lips to the nostrils, and try to eradicate those tell-tale lines in front of the ears by rubbing gently upward.

Let me give you a word of advice just here. It is intended for the woman who hates to go out of doors because of the alleged injurious effect on her complexion. You are making a serious mistake if you believe this fallacy. It is not by staying indoors all day and avoiding exposure to the sun and air that a good complexion can be secured. Close, impure air of any kind is just as bad for the complexion as it is for the health. Fresh air is the life of a clear, lovely skin as it is of the body, and you cannot have too much of it.

This means that all of your windows should be opened both top and bottom and kept open all night. Only by this method can your bedroom be thoroughly aired.

The care of the complexion in the Winter, too, differs considerably from that in the Summer. For example, to counteract the coarsening, drying effect of the Fall and Winter winds I use more than the Summer quantity of cold cream. Winter is a greater promoter of wrinkles than Summer because it dries the skin, and the wrinkled skin is always a dry skin.

The following formula will be found a valuable aid when the skin shows this distressing tendency to dryness: Oil of sweet almonds, 60 grams; cocoa butter, 12 grams; white wax, 12 grams; spermaceti, 12 grams; oil of rose geranium, 12 drops.

For a few complexions cocoa butter is an irritant. For these I would recommend this cream as more soothing: Oil of sweet almonds, 100 grams; white wax, 20 grams; spermaceti, 100 grams; rosewater, 10 grams.

Whatever cream is used it should be well rubbed into the skin, after which what remains—all that the pores will not take up—should be wiped off with a soft cloth. The skin that is much exposed to the air should be especially well fed.

In Winter, more than Summer, the face marred by unsightly red blotches shows its unlovely best. First, I should try for this, internal remedies of a cooling, laxative nature. Sour or buttermilk drunk in large quantities, say six glasses a day, is much used at present to that end. It has the effect of cooling the blood and is milder than many such agents.

Another help in clearing a mottled skin is the complexion mask. There are many mask pastes of various sorts which are admirable for this purpose. From these I select this one as the most worthy and effective of all: Liquid honey, 1 ounce; barley meal, 3 ounces; white of one egg.

After thoroughly cleansing the skin first with cold cream, then with warm water and a mild soap, apply the paste, spreading it smoothly and evenly with the fingers upon the cheeks, nose and forehead. In the morning add ten drops of tincture of benzoin to a quart of warm water and with this remove whatever of the paste still remains on the skin.

Beauty's Question Box

DO you think clipping the ends of my eyelashes will make them grow any longer?—JOSIE.

Yes, if the cutting is carefully done, not by yourself, but by another person whose nerves are steady. This should not be done oftener than once in three or four weeks, and it is usually better to cut each hair separately at the tip. Any barbarous cutting in a straight line, wholesale fashion, is sure to result in an uneven effect and in a coarse or stiff growth.

DO you know of anything I could use to make my child's hair curly?—A MOTHER

Better leave the hair straight, as nature intended. Especially now, when the bobbed style for children is still so popular. However, if you insist on curls, here is a formula which will aid the omnipresent hair curlers to perform their office more effectively:

Gum arabic	½ ounce
Carbonate of potash	½ ounce
Glycerine	½ ounce
Rosewater	1 pint
Portugal extract	2 ounces

WILL you please tell me what to use on my neck and arms to make them plump and fair? Also, I would like a good bleach for my face.—T. L. F.

To plumpen your neck and arms I would advise you to massage them every night with sweet almond oil, olive oil, or even cocoanut oil. Use the one which has the most agreeable effect on your skin. For bleaching you will find the following extremely valuable:

Lactic acid	4 ounces
Rosewater	1 ounce
Glycerine	2 ounces

PLEASE tell me how I can develop my bust and fill out my face and neck.—E. M.

There are many beneficial movements that will aid in developing your chest expansion. One of them is to make repeated efforts to make the elbows meet behind the back. Another exercise is to hold the arms straight, and without bending the elbows put them as far back as you can. Deep breathing also adds several inches to your bust measure, as will also a daily massage with cocoa butter or lanolin. Below is given a nourishing cold cream which will serve as a helpful skin food for massaging your face, neck and bust every day:

Lanolin	2½ ounces
Spermacetti	¼ ounce
Oil of sweet almonds	2 ounces
Fresh mutton tallow	2½ ounces
Cocoanut oil	2 ounces
Tincture of benzoin	½ dram
Portugal extract	2 ounces
Oil of neroli	10 drops

SOMETIME ago you recommended a hair tonic containing nux vomica. It was very good, but unfortunately I have lost my copy and I would be very grateful to you if you would reprint it.—HAZEL D.

Here is the formula for the tonic you desire. It is especially good for hair that is inclined to be too oily:

Tincture of cantharides	2 drams
Tincture of capsicum	1 dram
Tincture of nux vomica	4 drams
Cocoanut oil	1½ ounces
Cologne	5 ounces

Shake thoroughly before using and massage nightly into the scalp with the finger tips.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Cereal with Sliced Bananas, Scrambled Eggs with Rice, Toast, Coffee.	Stewed Fruit, Oatmeal, Baked Bacon, Corn Muffins, Coffee.	Steamed Rice, Apple Sauce, Thin Corn Bread, Tomato Jam, Coffee.	Cereal with Dates, Spanish Omelet, Toast, Coffee.	Cereal, Stewed Figs, Whole Wheat Milk Toast, Coffee.	Oatmeal with Raisins, Paprika Potatoes, Poached Eggs, Reheated Rolls, Coffee.	Prunes, French Toast, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Baked Bean Soup, Lettuce and Prune Salad, Rolls, Tea.	Noodle Pudding with Cheese, Stewed Tomatoes, Cookies, Cocoa.	Vegetable Soup, Potato Muffins, Prune Jelly, Tea.	Potato Croquettes, Turnip Salad, Parker House Rolls, Cup Custards, Cocoa.	Potato and Codfish Chowder, Cranberry Sauce, Tea.	Spaghetti Southern Style, Canned Pears, Sour Milk Ginger Cookies.	Chicken in Casserole, Boiled Rice, Turnips, Spiced Crabapples, Steamed Puddings, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Beef Stew, Cornmeal Dumplings, Buttered Onions, Creamed Potatoes, Apple Sauce, Gingerbread, Coffee.	Beef Tongue, Favorite Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Steamed Cauliflower, Deep Pear Pie.	Cabbage Stuffed with Rice and Sausage Meat, Creamed Carrots, Caramel Pudding, Coffee.	Lyonnaise Tripe, Hashed Potatoes, Rutabaga Turnips, Baked Apple Salad.	Scalloped Oysters, Mixed Pickles, Green Peas, Pineapple Pudding, Coffee	Emergency Soup, Broiled Steak, Glazed Onions, One-Egg Cake.	Savory Chicken Soup, Toast Strips, Oatmeal Wafers, Tea.

Hangers to Save Clothes

GET the hanger habit if you would make your clothing keep in good condition and wear longer. Frequent pressing spoils the looks of cloth and injures the fabric, and the necessity for this can be avoided to a large extent if garments are placed on hangers as soon as taken off. Have plenty of hangers at hand and use them freely, not merely as a matter of neatness, but as a matter of thrift.

Many people, particularly men, imagine that to have their clothes look well is all a question of having frequent pressing done, says a writer in The Forecast. On the contrary, it is partly a matter of avoiding pressing.

There is hardly anything that spoils the appearance of wool so soon as too much pressing. The heat of the iron steals the life of the fabric; a certain amount of grit is inevitably pressed in to wear on the fine fibres; the impact of the heavy utensil mats the hairs together, and a tendency to that dread thing, a shiny surface, necessarily increases with each successive pressing. Sponging to counteract this helps to wear off the nap.

Of course, some pressing is necessary—imperative, in fact. And, of course, there is pressing and pressing—some methods are far better than others.

But one great point in the handling of woolen clothing is to avoid constant pressing. Hangers for coats, dresses, skirts and trousers should be plentiful, and should be used every time a garment is removed.

A great thing in acquiring this habit is to have enough hangers of every sort. Many people neglect this, and the annoyance of never having quite enough is sufficient to account for many lapses.

Another thing is not to leave woolen garments unnecessarily exposed to damp air. Whenever they are not in use they should be in a closet, and on damp days and nights the closet doors should be tightly closed. Much unnecessary pressing will be avoided by observing this simple precaution.

However, it is precisely the good qualities of wool which make it require, under the best conditions, a certain amount of pressing. The same lively fibres which provide air-cells in the fabric, and so successfully shed damp and even water, continually tend to curl and wrinkle it.

It is very easy, indeed, to press well at home. It is worth while, too, for the money saved is really considerable, and the pressing is likely to be better for the life of the material. A moderate hot iron should be used, with a light cotton cloth between the iron and the goods. Great care should be taken to provide a place completely clear of the goods for standing the iron momentarily, so that in turning large or complicated garments no part of them shall inadvertently touch the hot iron.

The pressing cloth should be wet in a basin of clear water each time the iron is applied, and then wrung as dry as possible. When the cloth is removed the material should look soft and fluffy and should be damp. If the garment is unlined go over the entire outer surface in this way, and then turn it over and iron dry with a somewhat cooler iron on the wrong side. If a lining prevents this, then press as great an area as possible at a time, turning and handling the garment with great care so as to wrinkle the damp wool as little as possible.

Tested Chafing Dish Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

FOR the hostess who wishes to entertain guests at luncheon or supper without the help of a maid the chafing dish is most serviceable. Any food that can be cooked in a double boiler or saucepan may be prepared in the chafing dish.

To be successful such a meal must be prepared easily and gracefully. The table must be in perfect order and the ingredients measured and on the table when the guests are seated.

Since a good white or brown sauce is the foundation of so many chafing dish recipes I shall give two simple recipes which can be made richer by the addition of cream, eggs or stock at the discretion of the hostess.

The following menu for a chafing dish luncheon illustrates how even a semi-formal luncheon may be planned:

Fruit Cocktail,
Creamed Chicken with or without Mushrooms,
Saratoga Chips,
Parker House Rolls,
Tomato Salad, French Dressing,
Small Chocolate Cakes or Eclairs,
Coffee or Tea.

And here are a number of carefully tested chafing dish recipes which every hostess will find most acceptable:

Plain White Sauce.

MELT 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon paprika and ½ teaspoon salt and blend well. When frothy add 1 cup milk or other liquid (cream or white stock) and stir constantly until thick and creamy.

Plain Brown Sauce.

MELT and brown 2 tablespoons butter, taking care that it does not burn. Add 2½ tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon paprika and ½ teaspoon salt and stir rapidly until flour is delicately browned. Add 1 cup brown stock or milk if stock is not available, and stir until smooth and thick.

Creamed Sardines.

DRAIN 1 can of choice sardines. Remove the larger bones from the sardines and then mash the fish. Melt 4 tablespoons butter, add ¼ cup fine stale bread crumbs and mix thoroughly. Add 1 cup rich milk and stir until thick and smooth. Add sardines, 2 finely chopped hard-cooked eggs and salt and paprika to taste.

Creamed Vegetables.

MELT ¼ cup butter, add ¼ cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of paprika and blend thoroughly. Add 2 cups of milk and ½ teaspoon onion juice and stir constantly until smooth and thick. Add 1 cup of cooked peas, ½ cup each cooked potato balls, cooked turnips, cut in small cubes, and cooked carrots, cut in match-like straws. A little curry powder (from 1½ to 3 tablespoons) may be added to sauce if all the guests like the flavor of curry, but don't forget that it is very objectionable to many people.

Crabs, Creole Style.

MELT 1½ tablespoons butter, add 1 finely chopped onion, 1 finely chopped green pepper, 1 finely chopped clove of garlic, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and 1 cup of tomatoes. Cook 10 or 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add 1 cup fresh or canned crab flakes. Reheat and serve hot on toast points or rounds.

Scrambled Eggs.

BREAK 6 eggs into a slightly buttered blazer and beat with a spoon or fork until broken. Add ½ cup rich milk, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and 1 tablespoon butter. Mix thoroughly and place over hot water or a very low flame to cook. As the egg coagulates or solidifies scrape up from bottom of pan. When entire mixture is creamy turn out in hot serving dish or on hot buttered toast and serve. If desired, ½ cup thick cooked tomato pulp may be added to the eggs instead of the ½ cup of milk.

Creamed Corned Beef.

SCALD 2 cups milk with 1 finely sliced stalk of celery and 1 slice of onion. Then strain or remove vegetables. Melt 2½ tablespoons butter or drippings, add 2½ tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon paprika and 1 teaspoon salt and blend well. Add the scalded milk and stir until smooth and thick. Add 2 cups diced cooked corned beef, reheat and serve hot. A cup of cooked celery or peas may be added to the beef.

Planked Shad.

CAREFULLY clean and split a medium sized shad. Place skin side down on a well-oiled or greased oak plank and remove as many bones as possible without disturbing the flesh. Sprinkle with salt and paprika and brush over with melted fat. Bake about half an hour in a rather hot oven. Remove from oven and brush over with melted butterine. Garnish with mashed potatoes passed through pastry bag and rose tube. Potato baskets may be made and filled with peas. Slices of lemon and parsley may also be used.

Welsh Rarebit

MELT 1 tablespoon butter, add ½ pound soft cheese, cut in small pieces, and ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and a dash of cayenne. Stir constantly until melted. Beat 2 egg yolks and add to ½ cup rich milk or cream and stir into the cheese mixture. Stir constantly over hot water until smooth and creamy. Serve immediately on untoasted side of bread toasted on one side only. One-half cup ale or beer may be substituted for the cream or milk, in which case 1 egg is usually used instead of 2 egg yolks.

Lobster a la Newburg.

REMOVE meat from 2 cooked lobsters and cut in thin slices. Melt 4 tablespoons butter, add lobster and cook 5 minutes. Add ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, a few grains of cayenne and a slight grating of nutmeg. One tablespoon each of brandy and sherry are sometimes added. Stir thoroughly. Add 1 cup of thin cream into which 2 slightly beaten egg yolks have been stirred. Stir until eggs thicken mixture and serve hot.

Creamed Chicken, Etc.

MELT 3 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons finely chopped mushrooms and cook until tender, stirring constantly. Then add 4 tablespoons sifted flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika and a dash of cayenne and stir until well blended. Add 1½ cups milk, ½ cup cream or very rich milk and 1 teaspoon onion juice. Stir until smooth and thick. Add 2 cups of diced cooked chicken and a few drops of lemon juice and reheat. If sweetbreads are used they should first be thoroughly parboiled. Oysters also should be parboiled. Lobster, salmon and other fish should be first cooked and then flaked.

Little Helps for Busy Housewives

For Shiny Spots.

RUB the shiny spots on clothing plentifully and vigorously with pure vinegar, boiling hot, and then press as usual.

When Baking Pies.

A TABLESPOONFUL of minute tapioca added to apple, berry or rhubarb pies will thicken the juice and prevent its running out.

To Mend China.

APPLY very carefully to the broken edges with a camel's-hair brush a little of the best carriage varnish. After pressing the broken parts together let dry thoroughly before using.

Peeling Onions.

HOLD onions under water while peeling to prevent the fumes affecting the eyes.

Boiling Meat.

HAVE the water in which meat is to be cooked boiling at the start in order to preserve all the meat's juices.

Toughening Chimneys.

TO toughen lamp chimneys so that they will not break so easily put them in a kettle of cold water, heat gradually until water reaches boiling point and then set aside. When the water is cold remove the chimneys.

Better Stove Polish.

IF stove polish is mixed with milk instead of water it will give much better results.

Testing Eggs.

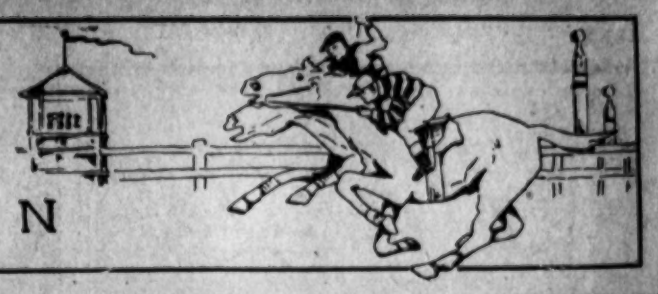
A FRESH egg will sink when placed in water, but a bad one will float.

Delicious Syrup.

IF you have more syrup than the jars will hold when canning or preserving fruit store it in separate bottles for use as pudding sauce, with griddle cakes or for flavoring ices and punch. If properly sweetened it will keep.

The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1920

RECS. AGAIN WIN FROM S.F.C. XI

S.R.C. Eleven On Long End Of Friendly Exhibition Match At Race Course

POLICE SECONDS LOSE

Customs Beat Rangers; Disappointments Caused By Postponement

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION

S.R.C. vs. S.M.P. postponed.

SECOND DIVISION

Customs beat Rangers 5-1

S.F.X. beat S.M.P. 3-2

EXHIBITION

S.R.C. beat S.F.C. 4-2

Local football fans were sadly disappointed yesterday afternoon for of the four league games on the boards only two were played and both were in the second league.

The Customs defeated the Rangers at the Hongkew Park to the tune of 5-1 and the Police lost on their own ground to St. Xavier's by the score of 3-2. The Club assisted by the Recs had a friendly encounter on the former's ground and lost, 4-2.

The first league game which was to have taken place between the Recs and the Police was at the eleventh hour postponed on account of some misunderstanding between the two clubs.

Of the games played that at the Hongkew Park showed the better football although that was never above fair.

Referee McMahon called the teams to order at the appointed hour and the yellow and greens playing from the north were soon well in the Rangers' territory. Clever footwork by Ogden gave the Customs their first tally and the ball had no sooner been set in play again when Ogden, receiving a nice pass from his wing, beat Jacobs to the wild for the Opium Hunters' second point.

The Rangers, after these reverses, forced the ball well down and had hard luck in not scoring, Steventon being called upon to go all the way out to save his charge. A good clearance well backed up by Nash gave the Customs possession. That fast forward quintette got well away and Stacey, after the leather had been passed from one to the other, found himself well placed to pot and he did. Customs number three tally.

Just before the whistle for half time the Rangers scored their lone tally through the instrumentality of center forward Jessop.

After lemons the Customs still had to work hard for Rawsthorne and his gang kept the pot boiling. Before the final whistle Stacey and Davis had each added one more goal for the Customs.

POLICE TEAM LOSES

Of the games played on the Race Course that between the Police and the S. F. X. on the former club's ground proved to be the more interesting. Just previous to half time, when the game had gone 30 minutes without score, Macdonald of the S.F.X. notched from a beautiful angle. This same player again beat Isaacs, the ball passing clean through his legs and rolling slowly. Macdonald of the Police replied before lemons actually arrived and the teams crossed over with the Saints in the lead by one. In the second half Conduit of the Police made the score level but Aldeguer was only storing up the sensational idea and before the whistle decided the issue.

RECS AGAIN WIN

The friendly game between the Recs and the Club on the Club's ground proved more of a farce than a football match. The Recs won by 4-2, three goals coming in the first half. The fourth was scored in the second for the visitors. The homesters split their two tallies, one in either half of the 60 minutes played. Phillips, late of Bacup of the Lancashire league, put up a fine exhibition of goal keeping although the support given him by his halves and backs was futile. If it wasn't for Phillips the Club would have no doubt lost by a 10-2 score.

MOTORCYCLISTS TO MEET

The newly formed Shanghai International Motorcycle Club will hold a general meeting, the first since the formation of the organisation, at the Star Garage tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. All interested in motorcycling are earnestly requested to attend.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

To those of young and tender years
Who motor bykes go racing
Upon the Maloo without fears
With ricksha coolies pacing,
If you get nabbed and have to pay,
Why start and make a sing-song?
Just sell the byke—
Perhaps you'll like
To play the game of Ping-Pong.

* * *

A flurry in the rubber mart,
Exchanges rate still gyrates,
While Langley plays the Bobby's part
In G and S's Pirates.
Will Wilson seek another term?
His chance is slim and wavy—
But Wets and Drys
Will all get wise
When Daniels gets his navy.

* * *

Here is a scout's contribution after a visit to "The Pirates."

"The Pirates" captured all our hearts
And made us dream all night,
The Pirate King—a man of parts—
Was every boy's delight,
With him we sailed the Spanish Main,
(Or thought we did) and hoarded gain
Won in some stubborn fight.

* * *

"The Pirates of Penzance" arrived in Shanghai last Thursday night and at once captured the town. We were warned of their arrival the previous week and booking to see them opened on Saturday, 6th, at eight o'clock. Before noon all the good seats had disappeared, and when the first performance took place the players were able to smile in anticipation of bumper houses.

The demand has been so great that the A. D. C. has had to put on three extra performances Next Thursday night will be the first of these extras, and then on following Saturday the Amateurs will play a matinee and a night show.

* * *

After the play last night a big crowd came behind the scenes and a presentation was made to Mr. George Wingrove who for 40 years has steered the A. D. C. back to its present proud position. He is now retiring and in the Homeland he will have with him the best wishes and kindly thoughts of both players and playgoers. Mr. E. E. Parsons made the presentation which consisted of a piece of plate and three other pieces of silver making in all a charming tea service. Mr. Parsons spoke of the wonderful work of Mr. Wingrove during his 40 years of work with the club. We all love Pa Wingrove and so it was only natural that everyone felt the parting badly.

* * *

Mr. Louis Ladow with his usual generosity asked the whole crowd of Pirates and their ladies around to the Carlton after the show last night. He treated them to a great spread and there was any amount of good cheer passed round again and again. The last I saw of the Pirates was in early morn and they were jazzing to beat even the Carlton band. As far as I know they are at it still. Well, as long as they turn up in time for Tuesday's show let them go to it, bless their manly hearts.

* * *

I see that Mr. Allen Lochr is back again but he did not arrive in time to assist his club in "The Pirates." His merry face just beamed smiles when he found that he had not missed the show. Playgoers still remember the fine performance he gave last year in The Gondoliers. There will be lots of work for him to do in the near future when his delightful voice will be in demand.

* * *

Gilbert has any amount of stories told about him. He was an absolute master of repartee. He and Tree were for ever at loggerheads and yet always the best of pals. I remember on one occasion when Tree's daughter was appearing as Viola in Twelfth Night. Tree, Gilbert and A. N. Other were watching her portrayal. Tree asked "What do you think of my beautiful daughter?" A. N. Other went into raptures about her playing. Gilbert said nothing until Tree again addressed him. Gilbert then answered "What do I think of your beautiful daughter's acting? It's rotten my boy it's rotten." Tree patted him on the shoulder and said "Your right laddie, your damned right, it's rotten."

* * *

Miss Marie Tempest and her company have again had to shift their dates but this time to our advantage. The wonderful little comedienne will arrive here to play on April 11. She has been doing phenomenal business throughout India and in the Straits.

* * *

Bandman is about to invade us with at least two companies and he hopes to revive the glories of the past. Herbert Waring, who played lead with Howitt Phillips company, is bringing out a number of Shakespearean comedies and he will follow in the footsteps of the Vedrenne Barker productions. You remember 'James William Maconachie' Salisbury who took the town by storm some few years ago with his fine little company "The Quaints." Well, he is on his way to the Far East with another such combination. He was ambitious enough to take a London Theater on his return to England. It was the Vaudeville in the Strand. He went great guns and all London went to see the merry show. Peggy May the little dancer went into revue afterwards and made a big hit at the Ambassadors.

* * *

Edgar Warwick tells me that he is hoping to get a company to play straight comedies through the Orient. His Vanity Fair contingent is now scattered to the four winds of the world. He did well with them and they did well with him so everybody is happy. Edgar has always had an idea of going in for the legit. Now his hopes are likely to be realised and we are to have yet another company visiting us. Let them all come. Competition is a grand thing and the survival of the fittest will probably mean better and better shows.

* * *

Last Thursday the Rowing Club gave a ball to get together and to try out their new floor. I was engaged elsewhere or otherwise I would be of the throng who proclaimed the evening a great success. Yes, they are pretty sure to have some more and their club house ought to prove a fine venue for those who would give either private or public dances.

* * *

Next Thursday the Danish Tennis Club has engaged the Rowing Club's premises for a dance. It goes without saying that the affair will be a great success. Those big Danes are grand hosts and they know just what to provide. I hear that efforts are being made to arrange some of those beautiful Danish folksongs as dances. What tuneful melodies to one step, waltz or foxtrot to. Some surprises will be sprung during the evening apart from artistic decorations and the strains of the Astor House Jazz Band.

* * *

Old Dulwich boys will be interested to hear that in the last Oxford and Cambridge Rugby Match the captains were both old pupils of Alleyn's big college, Louden Shand and Greenwood are the two players referred to. I fancy this is a record only equalled by Fettes School.

* * *

Another coincidence was the fact that in the inter varsity cricket match last summer Oxford had a Gilligan and Cambridge had his younger brother. At the same time yet another brother was playing for Sussex. This is a pretty good record for Dulwich and shows that little Bobby Abel's tuition is bearing fruit.

* * *

The meeting between the Shanghai Football Club and the Recs will be of more than ordinary interest. The Recs were beaten on their own ground when the two teams battled first; last Saturday the old Champions defeated the Club in the final of the Skottowe Cup at Hongkew Park so they are now all square. The two crack teams have still to try conclusions on the Club's ground and position on the League Table may be changed as a result of the struggle. The Club will have to play without their hard working half; David Campbell. He will be well on his way to England when the game takes place.

* * *

There ought to be a big turn out at the golf links at Kiangwan today when the Campbell Shield and the Monthly Cup competition for February will be played.

* * *

I am glad to hear that Beckett is not out of the boxing game yet. In putting Dick Smith to sleep in five rounds he disposed of a good man and came back into the limelight as a candidate for heavyweight honors. He is still very young and a fine fighter. Carpentier's punch may have done Beckett a great deal of good. He has always been aggressive and has allowed his defense to suffer. Now perhaps he will look to that as well and then he will be worth reckoning with.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

SAY IF ALL HIS SPEECHES WERE SET UP IN TYPE THEY'D SOON RUN OUT OF I's
ISN'T A REFORMED SOUSE PUT AN AWFUL THING?
I'VE READ GOOD BOOKS BUT I NEVER HEARD OF HIM
HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY
HE DIDN'T GO ON THE WAGON TILL THE PRICES GOT TOO HIGH - THAT JOOSIE IS TIGHTER THAN A PULLMAN WINDOW
LISTEN WARREN I USED TO BE LIKE YOU FELLOWS - I THOUGHT I'D DIE AT A PARTY WITHOUT A POWDER OR TWO BUT NOW I SEE THE HOOCH IN A NEW LIGHT - I QUIT - NOW I'M MAKING MONEY - I FEEL BETTER I AM BETTER
HIRE AN ARMORY
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A REFORMED BAR FLY AS HE GOES ROUND THE OFFICE TELLING WHAT A GREAT GUY HE IS.
TAD '22

At The Theaters

A theatrical announcement that has particular interest in Shanghai at the present time has been made by the Isis Theater heralding the production here at the Isis of the serial "The Red Glove." This is one of the biggest successes ever screened by Marie Walcamp, Universal star, who has been spending the past several weeks in Shanghai with a company of Universal players producing a new picture. The opening date of "The Red Glove" is to be announced in the near future.

At the Apollo following the matinee, at which episodes of the serial "Bound and Gagged" will be shown, the bill for tonight has as its main feature the picture in which appears Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw supported by her son Russell Thaw. The picture is called "Her Mistake" and it will be shown for the last time tonight at the Apollo. The final episodes of the serial "Bound and Gagged" will be shown at the Apollo tomorrow.

A screen production that has won widespread notice in which Norma Talmadge appears as star is "The Secret of the Storm Country" which will open at the Apollo next Thursday. This has been pronounced one of the greatest pictures in which the star has been seen.

Another current screen offering of more than ordinary interest is "Toys of Fate," in which Olga Nazimova, noted Russian emotional actress, appears as star. The Nazimova picture will be shown at the Olympic Theater today and tomorrow.

Otto Lederer, Universal screen star, who has been appearing in person at Victoria Theater is continuing his engagement there and will be seen again tonight in the vaudeville attraction that made his name known on the big circuits in America before he went into moving pictures. His presence in Shanghai with the Universal company which has been at work on a new serial production is the circumstance which has made his present engagement at the Victoria possible.

Today's bill at the Victoria is also noteworthy by reason of the screen offering showing Billie Burke in one of her greatest pictures, "Arms and the Girl." This is a Paramount production in five parts. Today's bill at the Victoria will be repeated tomorrow.

A program of Japanese drama and comedy is offered on the bill today at the Town Cinema, at 4 Woosung Road.

Another production of The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company called "A Chasene of A Shpass" (A Marriage for a Jock) is to be presented at the Apollo Theater Wednesday night.

Tales Of A Wayside Tee

BY GRANTLAND RICE

When American and British golf committees get together at some fairly early date to consider the matter of uniform rules and regulations, or uniform changes that will leave each nation precisely the same game for national and international play, there are at least three matters that will come up for debate in something like this order:

1. The stymie.
2. The penalty for a lost ball.
3. Standardising the ball.

FIRST—THE STYMIE

There is this to be said against the stymie as an article of war.

(a) It has been practically discarded in America in all matches that are not a part of tournament play. The average golfer finds anguish enough without being harrassed by a rule of the game that to him seems a useless and unfair adjunct.

(b) It is a penalty that develops neither through your opponent's good play nor through your own error or mistake, being entirely a matter of luck and very frequently beyond any golfer's skill to overcome.

In its favor this might be added:

(a) When properly negotiated it is the most spectacular shot in golf and one requiring the highest order of skill.

(b) It has been one of the regulations of the game since the first braw Scot swatted a feather ball with a shepherd's crook.

The main argument against the stymie is that it forms a penalty composed of sheer luck. We mean by this the stymie laid by an opponent, not one resulting from a player's own mistake. If a man lay himself a stymie that is another matter. But to have a two-foot putt for a 4 and then to have your opponent's fourth shot straggle up between your ball and the hole merely gives him most of the time an undeserved half, an unearned advantage.

There is enough luck in golf, as in all other games, as it is, without maintaining any surplus.

Golf, as a game, could undoubtedly be improved by discarding a stymie laid by an opponent. But the stymie itself is not nearly sufficient to bring about a division of rules if the Scottish adherents desire to stick by the old custom.

SECOND—THE PENALTY FOR A LOST BALL.

A golfer steps up to the tee and then slices or hooks the ball some fifty or sixty yards off the course across some fence or wall for an out of bounds shot.

The penalty is the one stroke he has missed.

Later he may slice or hook only a few yards off the course into tall grass or other baffling substance and lose his ball.

The penalty here for the lesser mistake is the loss of all the distance he has gained and the stroke as well. In effect it is the loss of two strokes, double the penalty of the out of bounds mistake. Therefore, more often than not, he suffers a double penalty for a lesser mistake.

The majority of golf balls driven out of bounds would never be found. Most of them would come under the "loss ball" classification except they are so badly played as to be clean off the 100-acre course.

A lost ball might be only a few feet off the fairway, in the edge of the rough. Yet it carries a much severer tax.

No great amount of philosophical discussion is needed here to see the injustice of this rule

If a golfer loses his ball he should be made to consider that a lost stroke, just as he does for an out of bounds mistake, with no other penalty added.

The penalty for a lost ball should be no greater than that for an effort propelled beyond the boundaries of the course.

We believe the same rule should hold good for both match and medal play—that a lost ball be treated as an out of bounds stroke is handled, with no added penalty tacked on.

THIRD—STANDARDISATION

With the improvement noted in the manufacture of golf balls, whereby greater distances are being reached, many golfers have advocated the return to a single standard make of ball so that all shall compete on even terms and no further changes in the layout of golf courses shall be required to meet the ball improvement.

This argument develops greater complexities. While there is a standard ball in baseball, football and tennis, the ball used in these three games is common property, whereas, in golf each man plays his own ball. And where one player likes a light ball, another wants a heavier one; and where one esteems a floater as a dire necessity, another would have none of it.

The golf ball has already reached the limit of its flight to all practical purposes, for if it gets any faster it will be beyond control around the green.

In the second place, no rule or regulation is going to make a man who likes a heavy ball play with a light one, if he can still buy the ball he wants. We mean here in every play, outside of tournaments.

It would be a difficult rule to enforce, for golfers have been playing with the type of ball they like for too many years and the committee in charge would need an army of inspectors to keep accurate tab. The only possible way to enforce this rule would be to make manufacturers turn out only the standard type, which many manufacturers would very likely refuse to do.

Any manufacturer with customers who insist upon a certain make of ball is going to try to meet this demand.

If he doesn't some other manufacturer will.

It seems here that the golf ball proposition should be left alone without taking on further complications. If some new ball is put on the market that really travels well beyond the flight of any other, the matter might be taken up again.

As things are now the various types merely add variety to the game, where variety is still the spice of life.

This rule might have been put into effect at the beginning. But it is a trifle late now to redirect fixed habits.

The matter of the Schnectady putter will also be taken up, but whether the two golfing dominions will ever get together on this argument is another affair. There is no reason for any wide divergence upon any of these subjects, with the world at large turning to compromise arrangements where an agreement can be reached in no other way. Golf can keep going without a change in its present make-up. But in the groping struggle toward perfection there are at least one or two rule changes that, beyond any doubt, will help the game.

Golf Today

The monthly medal of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be played today at the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

The monthly cup of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played today at the Kiangwan Links.

Shooting

The eighth competition for the Shanghai Rifle Association Benefit Fund Shield will be shot off tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock at the Rifle Range.

'Y' FIVE WINS FROM ST. JOHN'S QUINTET

Local Basketballers On Long End Of 37-22 Score In League Game

The Y.M.C.A. "A" team defeated the St. John's University "B" quintet by a score of 37-22 in a regularly scheduled Amateur Basketball League game at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night. Tom Chang and M. C. Liu were the high scorers for the winning aggregation while S. P. Koo shone for the losers.

The summary:

St. Johns "B" 22		Y.M.C.A. "A" 37
K. Y. Doo	lf	Tom Chang
Z. H. Ling	rf	Seymour Woo
S. P. Koo	c	M. C. Liu
F. S. Sang	lg	P. L. Koo
C. T. Zing	rg	Rawling Yee

Goals: from floor: Tom Chang 8, Seymour Woo 1, M. C. Liu 1, P. L. Koo 4, K. Y. Doo 3, S. P. Koo 4, Z. H. Ling 1, F. S. Sang 1. Goals from fouls: M. C. Liu 9, K. Y. Doo 4. Time 20 min. periods. Referee Jackson. Timer Hong, Scorer Yao.

Leonard May Meet Welsh At Bahama

Miami, Fla., January 28.—Permission to stage a world's championship bout between Bennie Leonard, lightweight champion of the world, and Freddie Welsh, English champion, was granted Monday by Sir William Allerdyce, governor general of the Bahama Islands, it was learned here today.

OUTSIDER WINS MARCH CLASSIC

Knoll Rides Dark Horse To Win In Valuable Kiangwan Event

FAVORITES ARE UNPLACED

Eastern Star Pays $427.50 In Cosmopolitan Plate

Exciting finishes, big dividends and a large crowd featured the 61st meeting of the International Recreation Club at Kiangwan yesterday. Newcastle, a rank outsider, with Mr. Knoll up, won the Grand March Handicap, the most valuable race of the day. The winner was only a neck ahead of Fairylight, which was in turn half a length ahead of Peterfield. Yellow Diamond, the favorite, failed to place. Mr. Hill rode the second pony, while Mr. H. E. Morriss was on the third.

After Polar Star had run away from the starters, the Pioneer led out with the Field pony and Fairylight close at its heels. At the half mile post, Fairylight took the lead and led practically the entire stretch when the dark horse challenged him and beat him by a neck at the winning post.

The winner paid $88 to each of its 75 backers. The biggest dividend however was given by Eastern Star, Mr. H. F. Hu riding, in the Cosmopolitan Plate, paying $427.50 for win and $47.30 for place. Only ten fancied it to win. The winner was half a length ahead of Sideway and one length ahead of Victoria, ridden by Messrs. J. Liou and D. S. Li respectively.

Nineteen competitors started for the race. The Dancing Bird and Maresfield, both heavily backed, failed to place.

ONE OF BEST RACES

The March Handicap Steeplechase was one of the best races ever seen at Kiangwan. The Prelate and Coriander dead heated at the winning post only a neck behind Harvestland, piloted by Mr. M. O. Springfield. The two second ponies were ridden by Mr. J. A. Hayes and Mr. S. B. M. Fremner respectively. The Earl, the favorite, disappointed his backers by coming in fourth.

Coronation and Beating dead heated for win in the Cash Sweep Plate. The jockeys of the winners were Mr. W. G. Crokam and Mr. F. R. Vida respectively. Barometer was third, Mr. Soo up, a length and a half behind the winners.

In the Llama Miao Plate, Dr. Dopester was again upset. Lahana, piloted by Mr. Springfield, won the race three quarters of a length ahead of Oldsmobile, ridden by Mr. H. F. Hu. The winner paid $96 for win and $38.40 for place. Full House, Mr. Hill riding, finished third, one and half lengths behind the second pony. The favorites, Little Boy and Lockfield, did not show up.

Morrysand won the Saturday Selling Plate comfortably, being four lengths ahead of the Kangani, which was only a neck ahead of Home Bird. The jockeys in the event were respectively Liou, Hayes and Brand.

The summaries of the meeting follow:

1.—**The C. G. R. Race.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For China Ponies that have started at the New Year Meeting, 1920 and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Chinese gentlemen riders. Jockeys who have won 2 or more races, 3 lbs. extra. Non-winning jockeys who have started or not, allowed 7 lbs. Unplaced Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile.

	lbs.
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Plaything (Mr. D. S. Li)	148—1
Mr. Lansing's ches Newcastle (Mr. H. F. Hu)	158—2
Mr. Idle Hour's dun Oronoco (Mr. H. W. Ip)	145—3

Also ran: Sikiang (Mr. Y. Wong), New Star (Mr. Sidney Soo), Persimmon (Mr. F. L. Soong), Wellington (Mr. P. C. Wu), Polar Star (Mr. J. Liou), Pacification (Mr. A. S. Yih) and Hard to Name (Mr. L. Sih).

Won by half a length; a neck. Time—2:08 4-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $10.60; for place, $6.40; $8.70 and $11.60.

Cash sweep—first, 270; second, 30; third, 107. Unplaced—235, 178, 225, 237, 261, 155 and 260.

2.—**The Cash Sweep Plate.**—Value 300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For griffins and subscription griffins "A.L." of 1920 that have started at the new New Year Meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced griffins, allowed 5 lbs. Placed subscription griffins "A.L.",

Outsider Is Winner Of Grand March Handicap

(Continued from Page 1)

allowed 7 lbs. Unplaced subscription griffins "A.L.", allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5. —One and a half miles.

lbs.

Mr. Perchang's grey Coronation (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....155—1*
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Beating (Mr. F. R. Vida) 152—1*
Mr. San Sing's bay Barometer (Mr. S. Soo) ..158—3

Also ran: Ace of Diamonds (Mr. W. Hill), Royalist (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Cuckfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss) and Astral (Mr. D. S. Li).

Dead heat; one length and half. Time—3:25.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $7.30 and $10.90; for place, $7.60; $7.90 and $21.30.

Cash sweep—first, 193 and 314; third, 66. Unplaced—220, 210, 84 and 310.

*Dead heat.

3.—**The Cosmopolitan Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For China Ponies that have started at the New Year Meeting, 1920 and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies, allowed 5 lbs. Entrance $5.—Five furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Tucksong's bay Eastern Star (Mr. H. F. Hu) ..147—1
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway (Mr. J. Liou) .....147—2
Mr. Harry White's p'bald Victoria (Mr. D. S. Li)144—3

Also ran: Java Chief (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), The Camel (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Nigger Ministrel (Mr. W. Hill), Motorist (Mr. S. Matsumoto), Soft Thing (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), White Fox (Mr. T. U. Yih), Rushton (Mr. H. G. Elliot), Old Joe (Mr. de Zutter), Daintylight (Mr. T. Hulthen), Maresfield (Mr. H. E. Morris), Jomborg (Mr. W. G. Crokam), The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand), Old Bill (Mr. W. A. Dalgarno), Lighting Raider (Mr. G. G. C. Harper), Shooting (Mr. Knoll) and Charing Cross (Mr. F. R. Vida).

Won by half a length; half a length. Time—1:15.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $427.50; for place, $47.30; $22.10 and $30.80.

Cash sweep—first, 85; second, 201; third, 382. Unplaced—137, 153, 384, 547, 454, 162, 73, 516, 387, 260, 448, 466, 47, 505, 312 and 481.

4.—**The March Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For griffins and subscription griffins "A.L." of 1920 that have started at the New Year Meeting and not won. If entered to be sold for $400, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold for $300, allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for $200, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile

lbs.

Mr. Yale's ches Kantara (Mr. W. Hill) .....148—1
Mr. Lansing's ches Automobile (Mr. J. Liou) .145—2
Mr. Chow Sung's grey Four of a Kind (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....142—3

Also ran: Thermometer (Mr. J. K. Brand), Yangtse-Kiang (Mr. L. F. Soong), White Heather (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Smilax (Mr. D. S. Li) and Polaris (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Won by two lengths; two lengths. Time—2:10 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, $17.70; for place, $8.90; $13.10 and $19.40.

Cash sweep—first, 165; second, 409; third, 89. Unplaced—32, 598, 233, 278 and 503.

5.—**The March Handicap Steeplechase.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For all China Ponies that have started at a Steeplechase at New Year Meeting, 1920 and not won. Weights will be published on morning of the Steeplechase. Entrance $5.—Two miles.

lbs.

Mr. Day's white Harvestland (Mr. M. O. Springfield) .....155—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's black Prelate (Mr. J. A. Hayes) .....154—2*
Mr. Bremner ches Coriander (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner) .....150—2*

*Dead heat.

Also ran: Battle Axe (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Wild Cat (Mr. G. G. C. Harper), Red Skin (Mr. B. D. F. Beith) and The Earl (Mr. H. G. Elliot).

Won by a neck; dead heat. Time—4:49 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—for win, 23.60; for place, $7.80; $6.80 and $10.20.

Cash sweep—first, 57; second, 801; third, 315. Unplaced—480, 126, 520 and 532.

6.—**The Llama Miau Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For griffins and subscription griffins 'A.L." of 1920 that have started at the New Year Meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies at the New Year Meeting, 1920. 5 lbs. extra. Winners at this meeting, 3 lbs. in addition. Placed subscription griffins "A.L." to carry weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced subscription griffins "A.L.," allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—Three quarters of a mile.

lbs.

Messrs. McBain Bros. grey Lahana (Mr. M. O. Springfield) .....155—1
Mr. Lansing's ches. Oldsmobile (Mr. H. F Hu) .160—2
Mr. Chow Sung's grey Full House (Mr. W. Hill)..151—3

Also ran: Yellow Paper (Mr. A. S. Yih), Kinross (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), Silly Thing (Mr. D. S. Li), Evening Star (Mr. F. R. Vida), Homeland (Mr. J. Liou), Lockfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss), Little Boy (Mr. J. K. Brand) and Winnipeg (Mr. Knoll).

Won by three quarters of a mile; one length and a half. Time—1:34 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $96.00; for place, $38.40; $15.10 and $13.70.

Cash sweep—first, 530; second, 434; third, 337. Unplaced—284, 428, 245, 37, 446, 639, 70 and 537.

7.—**The Grand March Handicap.**—Value $500. 2nd pony $150. 3nd pony $100. For all China ponies that have started at the New Year Meeting, 1920 and not won. Weights will be published on morning of the Race. Winners after the publication of the weights, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance $10.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Mr. Lansing's ches. Newcastle (Mr. Knoll) .....143—1
Mr. Hulthen's dun Fairylight (Mr. W. Hill) .....152—2
Mr. H. Morriss' brown Petersfield (Mr. H. Morriss) .162—3

Also ran: Railway (Mr. J. Liou), New Star (Mr. D. S. Li), Haruna (Mr. H. Tomono), Wellington (Mr. H. W. Ip), Polar Star (Mr. H. F. Hu), Yellow Diamond (Mr. J. K. Brand) and The Pioneer (Mr. S. Soo).

Won by a neck, half lengths. Time—2:40 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $88.00; for place, $18.90; $7.30 and $9.50.

Cash sweep—first, 193; second, 125; third, 69. Unplaced—526, 157, 560, 38, 291, 623 and 691.

8.—**The Saturday Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For all China ponies that have started at the New Year Meeting, 1920 and not won. If entered to be sold for $400, weight for inches as per scale; if to be sold for $300 allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for $200, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Bremner's ches. Merrysand (Mr. J. Liou) ...142—1
Mr. Studit's dun The Kangani (Mr. J. A. Hayes) ...155—2
Mr. Robson's brown Home Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 151—3

Also ran: Desertland (Mr. M. O. Springfield), Java Chief (Mr. H. S. Sweeting), Charing Cross (Mr. F. R. Vida), Automobile (Mr. Knoll), Pop Off, (Mr. Y. Wong), Three of Spades (Mr. W. Hill) and Lightning Raider (Mr. G. G. C. Harper).

Won by four lengths; a neck. Time—1:50 1-5.

9.—**The Farewell Plate.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For all China ponies that have started at the New Year Meeting, 1920 and at this meeting and have not won at either. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies, allowed 3 lbs. Entrance $5.—Seven furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Campox bay Old Bill (Mr. W. A. Dalgarno .....156—1
Captain Bahnson ches. Jomsborg (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....155—2
Mr. W. A. W. Gussie's bay Rushton (Mr. M. O. Springfield) .....155—3

Also ran: Sideway (Mr. J. Liou), Si-Kiang (Mr. Knoll), Persimmon (Mr. H. F. Hu), Motorist (Mr. S. Matsumoto), Victoria (Mr. D. S. Li), Soft Thing, (Mr. S. B. M. Bremner), White Fox (Mr. J. K. Brand), Old Joe (Mr. L. F. Soong), Daintylight (Mr. T. Hulthen) and Maresfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Won by one length; half a length. Time—1:48 2-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $28.60; for place, $18.10; $26 and $21.70.

Cash sweep—first, 436; second, 613; third, 309. Unplaced—717, 37, 708, 649, 735, 241, 532, 370, 296 and 534.

10.—**The Perseverance Stakes.**—Value $300. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $100. For griffins and subscription griffins "A.L." of 1920 that have started at the New Year Meeting and at this meeting and have not won at either. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins not been placed allowed 5 lbs. and subscription griffins "A.L." allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5.—One mile.

lbs.

Mr. San Sing's bay Barometer (Mr. Sidney Soo) .....158—1
Mr. Chow Sung's grey Full House (Mr. J. Liou) ..152—2
Mr. Astral's bay Astral (Mr. D. S. Li) .....150—3

Also ran: Yangtse-Kiang (Mr. L. F. Soong), Oldsmobile (Mr. H. F. Hu), Homeland (Mr. Y. Wong) and Polaris (Mr. F. R. Vida).

Won by two lengths; half a length. Time—2:10 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $22.80; for place, $9.70; $10.00 and $9.60.

Cash sweep—first, 634; second, 453; third, 295. Unplaced—630, 345, 381 and 49.

Slugging Champion Purchased By Yankees

Babe Ruth. INTERNATIONAL.

The purchase of Babe Ruth, home run king, by the New York Americans at the highest price ever paid for a ball player said to be $125,000, is but a forerunner of several other big deals planned by the Yankee management. According to reports, the New York club will shortly announce the purchase of several star pitchers. The acquisition of Ruth has stilled the cry of the Yankees for a hard-hitting outfielder. In Ruth they have the hardest hitter of all time. Several years ago he was the best southpaw pitcher in the Boston Red Sox. When the Boston Red Sox sold Tris Speaker to the Cleveland Indians in 1916, Ruth got his first chance to show his hitting and outfielding ability. Ruth's great home-run record of 1919, when he ran up a total of 29 circuit clouts, beat by two home runs the record of 27 established by Ed Williamson back in 1884. Ruth is also a great fielder. During last season he displayed in all his games almost faultless fielding. He was charged with but two errors out of 256 chances, for an average of .992, which led all the regular outfielders in the league.

'TWO AND THREE'

'Putting The Next One Over' With 'Bugs' Baer

There was something new about this last New Year celebration.

* * *

The spirit of revelry was there—sadly diluted.

* * *

The noise was there. Rattles, horns and the usual shrill chortle of police whistles, some sounded in an effort to bring more noise, and some blown in an attempt to bring more police. The hullabaloo and fanfare of tin horns was there in plenty, but if noise is fun, why don't you read of more people laughing 'emselves to death in boiler factories?

* * *

All the way from the low rent district in Brownsville to the six-bath apartments of Riverside Drive, the highways and the high and dry ways were clogged with folks painfully sober and noisy. Once in a while you might pipe a gent staggering very carefully, but he seemed to be doing so more with an idea of fooling Congress than anything else. He didn't wobble with that perfect lack of co-operation between brain and feet that is the alco-hallmark of the blown-in-the-bottle souse. As we chirped before, there was gobs of noise, but no reason for it.

* * *

There was lots of the merry glue in the big hotels, but there was something missing on Broadway. In the bygone days of New Year clowning it was the corner saloons which furnished the words and music for the Broadway midnight parade. When the soup-and-fish hotels turned out their champagne-drenched crowds they turned 'em out into taxicabs and limousines. Even a stewed gent in a taxicab wouldn't have much incentive for cheering the New Year in while the taximeter was cheering his bankroll out. And it was difficult to stagger around in a limousine. The real town cut-ups were the pedestrians who caromed from corner saloon to corner cabaret, stopping en route to bark at the moon.

* * *

A gent with a dictaphone might have detected some sounds of revelry by night, but he had to be in on the know. If he knew a friend who knew a friend who knew a friend, why, of course, there isn't any law to prevent one friend from buying another friend a snifter of the best wood alcohol. He could drink it with the comforting assurance that nobody would speak ill of the departed. But very few New Yorkers seemed to be willing to take a chance on shaking hands with St. Peter in the morning. They were satisfied to Bevo out the old and Bevo in the new. Kind hearts are better fur than stomach pumps and simple pop than Norman juice. Bryan, or Byron or somebody.

* * *

Anyway, why applaud the dead year? It might construe the racket into a request for an encore. For the best part of New York 1919 died on July First. It wasn't a bad year as years go in democratic administrations but on July First it was deader than a moose head hatrack. Which is some dead, if not all.

* * *

Kipling wanted to be shipped somewhere east of Suez, where the best is like the worst, and there ain't no Eighteenth Amendment and a man can raise a thirst.

-:- Auction Bridge -:-

By An Expert

New York, January 18.—There is probably no better education for the average player than duplicate auction. In spite of all that may or can be said against it by the cracks, who insist that it can never be made to resemble the ordinary rubber, it requires the same technical knowledge to play it well.

The objectors say there is no bidding or playing to the score, and that one never gets the right to continue against the same partners until there are deals enough to settle the two deals out of three that make a rubber.

Another objection to duplicate is that it is not a contest against the players at the same table, but against players sitting in the same position, N and S, or E and W, at some other table, who may be receiving gifts with which their actual opponents have nothing to do.

But after all is said and done, duplicate is not played for stakes, and the object is not to win any one's money but to learn the game. The educational feature of duplicate is its chief attraction. One never knows, and few care, what might have happened to the hands in an ordinary rubber, had they been bid or played differently.

One sometimes hears a remark to the effect that "if you had" something or other the result might have been otherwise; but there is no careful analysis of possibilities that were in the cards, unthought of. Hands are often sent to me which are supposed to show remarkable results, or wonderful plays, but which no careful examination prove to be nothing but a trick out of the way under any development.

In a duplicate game, where the hands are overplayed at seven, nine or eleven tables, a comparison of the scores makes some unsuspected hands stand out as worth examining. Take this case. A deal is played at eleven tables, hearts trumps in every case and the opening lead the same. Ten tables make three by cards, in various ways, the development being totally different in several cases. One table goes game.

How do they do it? It must have been a gift! The hand is laid out and the lucky pair that got 133 points more than any one in the room on those cards are asked to show how their opponents handed it to them. It was not handed. The play was perfect, and it is a game hand against any defense.

Here is the distribution:

H.—A Q 7
C.—A K 9 8 3
D.—Q 7 3
S.—6 5

H.—9 5 3	Y	H.—K 6
C.—5 4	A B	C.—Q J 10 7
D.—K J 8 2	Z	D.—10 9 5 4
S.—Q J 9 2		S.—K 4 3

H.—J 10 8 4 2
C.—7 6
D.—A 6
S.—A 10 8 7

The final declaration is hearts. Z to play and A to lead. At every table A opened with a spade queen.

Here are some of the ordinary plays, as they might be called, which seemed to be the best that could be done with the cards, Z stopping just one short of game in every case, making three odd.

Z wins the first trick with the ace and leads one of his top trumps to take the finesse by passing it up, hoping the king is with A. This will give Z three leads through.

B wins and makes his king of spades at once. Then he leads the club queen so as to prevent the possibility of making the queen of diamonds good for a trick when he need not do so.

Y wins the club and leads two rounds of trumps, exhausting A, while B discards a small diamond. Now two rounds of clubs in the hope that they will drop, Z trumping the second round, while A discards the encouraging eight of diamonds so that B shall hold on to the top club.

Now the only chance to make the queen of diamonds is to lead a small one from Z's hand, but in order to avoid being thrown back into the lead with the ace and losing two spades Z leads the ace first. A completes the echo and wins the second diamond lead with the king. The spade jack saves the game.

Another way to play the hand is to let the spade queen hold the first trick in order to give dummy a ruff on the third spade, letting that hand ruff with the queen or the seven, let us say the queen, so that the jack can be ducked.

Now Z gets in with the ace of diamonds and loses the finesse in trumps to the king. B returns the trump to force Y to lead away from the diamonds or clubs.

If the clubs are split Z can trump the third round, pull the losing trump and get Y in with the queen of diamonds; but A overtrumps, makes the top spade and the top diamond, winning five tricks against the contract. This is what might be called below average play on Z's part.

Another play is to ruff the third spade with the seven after letting the spade queen win the first trick, getting in with the ace of diamonds and trumping another spade with the queen, overtrumped by B with the king. Again B leads the club and A overtrumps Z, making the king of diamonds and saving the game.

Still another variation is to trump the third spade and lay down ace and queen of trumps, without any finesse, hoping the clubs will drop if the third round is trumped and that dummy can get in with the queen of diamonds.

In this variation Z can trump the third club with the ten, shutting out the nine, no matter who has it, and can catch that card with his high trump. Then he can put A in with the losing spade, forcing him to lead away from his diamonds, of which he must have three or more.

But B foresees the importance of making that spade trick in A's hand, and the only possible reentry A can have is the ace or king of diamonds, so he leads a small diamond the moment he gets in with the king of trumps, dummy's ability to ruff the spade being exhausted. Again this saves the game.

In spite of all this it is a game hand for Z, and nothing A or B can do can prevent it. Suppose you try your hand at it or give it to some one whom you consider a very good player had see how he manages it so as to make four by cards against any defense, A opening with the spade queen.

Cubs Will Play 20 Exhibition Games

Chicago, January 28.—The Chicago Cubs will play 20 preseason games.

The Cubs will train in California. After barnstorming up and down the coast from Los Angeles to Seattle, the team will start home, stopping at Kansas City en route for three games.

'Home Run' Baker Quits The Yankees

New York, January 28.—Frank Baker will not be with the Yankees next season.

The Maryland farmer and slugger extraordinary has made good his decision to retire, according to Manager Miller Huggins today. Huggins has just returned from Maryland, where he saw Baker and has given up hope of signing him.

In Ouimet's Corner

The Man Who 'Struggles' In Golf Rarely 'Gets By'

BY FRANCIS OUIMET

I had an interesting golf chat with Charley Burgess, my club's professional, the other day about that much mooted question: Which is the most vital shot in golf? Now Burgess, by the way, understands the game as well as any man I know and what he says goes with me.

While I appreciate the fact that I have written on this question before, I feel called upon to do so again because a different phase of it was presented to me. To get right to the meat of it, let me say that leading golfers differ on the subject just as much as others. Jerry Travers, for instance, has always maintained that the putt is the big play of the game, whereas Chick Evans and J. H. Taylor back the irons. So it goes on down the line.

I know I am opening up many an argument when I maintain once more that the drive is the most important shot of the game. The last time I came forth with this view there was a lot of replies and articles produced to show I was wrong. But none of them have convinced me. There is that Pittsburgh tournament still cropping up to emphasise that wild driving from time to time put me into many awkward positions. Now, on those holes where I got off the tee in poor shape it was never a question of my trying to win each one in question. The immediate problem was to struggle for a half.

Now I use the word "struggle" here intentionally because it plays a strong part in my golf psychology. When I am playing an opponent who is keeping on even terms with me by holing long putts or laying approaches dead to the hole I soon get the feeling that I have him well in hand and will eventually win.

This is due to the fact that I know he is struggling and that sooner or later one of his "struggles" will miss connections.

The same feeling comes over me when my opponent hits a poor one from the tee and my effort is good. Then I am quite comfortable because, while he may get a half or even win the hole, he certainly has to "struggle" to do so. On the other hand, ordinary play on my part will undoubtedly hold him at bay, and the chances are that I will take the hole.

Consequently the man to fear is the player who drives nice long balls down the middle of the course. He's the fellow who is in a position to do things. The result is you are inclined to believe you have to "struggle" to defeat him—and you do.

Now, that is about the theory Burgess, my club's professional, has. In our talk he kept expounding to me the numerous advantages that went with splendid drives, and he cited a rather good example to prove his case, one that I set down here because it impressed me.

Take a 450-yard hole, for example, and two players, one a marvellous putter and the other a fine driver. The first man cannot reach the green in two and the other can. Player number one hits two of his best shots and is not on. Player number two reaches the green on his second. Now, the first man must either lay his approach dead or sink a long putt for a possible half. The second player not only has an almost certain half but also a good chance to win the hole.

For the sake of argument we will assume that the second fellow misses his putt and the first man sinks his and gets the half. How often will that happen? How often will the first man go down in one putt on the greens? We know it is a fact that if a golfer can average two putts to the green in the eighteen holes of play he is putting splendidly.

Now, all this I set down here as additional proof that the drive is the test of golf today.

Good driving makes a match an easy one or a "struggle"—to get back to my meaning of that word. And the man who "struggles" in golf is one who rarely gets by.

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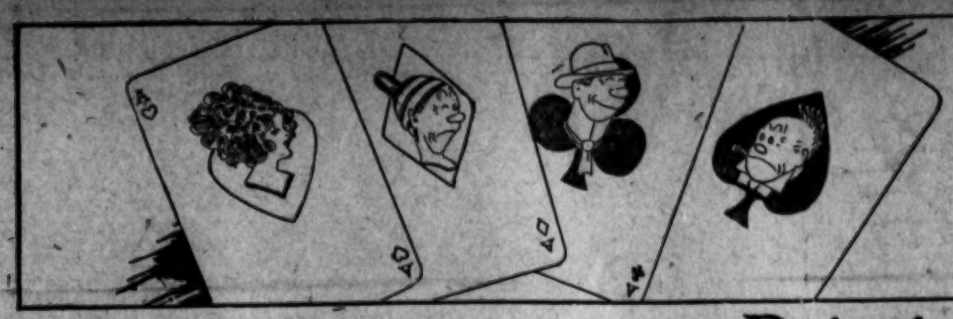
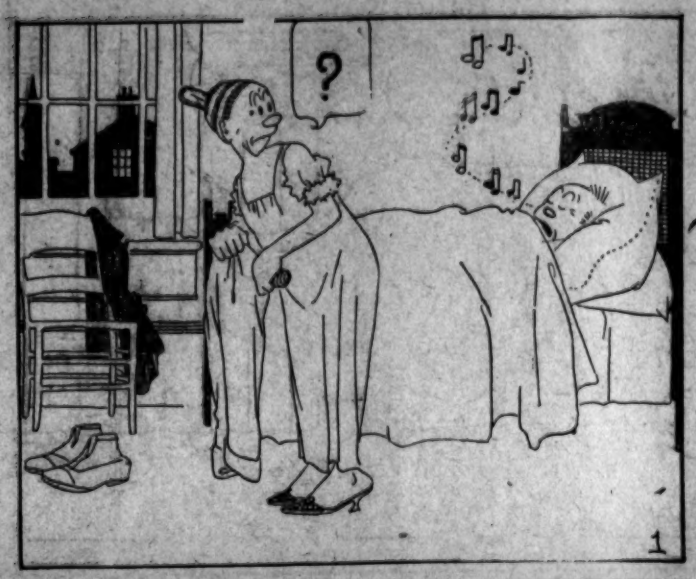


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, March 14th, 1920

Bringing Up Father



WELL-HERE WE ARE- ALL READY FOR THAT LITTLE CARD PARTY-
SO GLAD TO SEE YOU- I WANT YOU TO MEET MY HUSBAND-
NOW I KNOW WHY SHE TOOK ME ROLL!
3

WHY-ER-A- I THOUGHT YOU LEFT WHEN THE OTHER LADY DID-DID YOU SEE MAGGIE AGAIN-
AFTER WE LEFT YOUR HOUSE WE DECIDED IT WAS CARRYING A JOKE TOO FAR AS OUR CONSCIENCE HURT US-
10

Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY, RUN OVER TO THAT RANCH HOUSE AND SEE IF YOU CAN BUY US SOME EGGS, WE'LL SURPRISE MAMMA WHEN SHE GETS UP WITH A FINE OMELET FOR HER BREAKFAST!"

2.

3. "I DREAMPT THAT I DWEELT IN MARBLE HALLS WITH VASSALS AN' SERFS AT MY SEE-IDE

4. "AND OF ALL WHO ASSEMBLED WITHIN THEM WALLS THAT I WUZ THE HOPE AND THE PREE-E-IDE"

5. "I HAD RICHES TOO GREAT TO COUNT COULD BOAST OF A HIGH ANCESTRAL NAME

6. "BUT I ALSO DREAMPT WHICH PLEASE-UD ME MOST THAT-"

7. "-YOU LOVED ME STILL TH' SAME THEE-AT YOU LOVED ME STILL— LEE-OVED ME STILL TH' SA-A-AAME'

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

8. "CONFOUND THAT KID! HE'S BEEN GONE HALF AN HOUR. I GUESS I CAN GET OVER AND BACK BEFORE THE MISSUS WAKES UP!"

9.

10. "TIS BUT A LIT-TLE FADED FLOW'R BUT OH HOW FONDLY DEAR

TAP TAP TAP

AND THEN

11. "FATHER! JIMMY! WHERE IS EVERYONE?"

12. "I'LL FOLLOW THEIR TRACKS AND WHEN I FIND THEM —

13. "OH! MY POOR NELLY GRAY THEY HAVE TAKEN YOU AWAY AND I'LL NEVER SEE MY DARLING ANY MORE."

14. "CHOW 'LL BE READY PRONTO'! - POLLY-WOLLY-DOODLE ALL THE DAY!"

"SING POLLY-WOLLY-DOODLE ALL THE DAY!"

POLLY WOLLY-D-

SWINNERTON